THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 64. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Meeting of the Union State Convention—The Whole State Ticket Renominated—An Enthusiastic Reception Given to the Southern Loyalists—The Speeches of Wendell Phillips, Gen. Butler, and Others, Etc. Etc. Etc.

BOSTON, September 13.—The Republican State Convention was largely attended this morning. Tremont Temple was densely crowded. The Hon. J. M. S. Williams was elected temporary Chairman, and made a brief opening speech, which was well received. Committees on Credentials, Organization, and Resolutions were appointed. The Committee on Resolutions is a radical body. Francis W. Bird, Warrington Robinson, and James M. Stone are members of it.

General Butler Made President.

General Butler was unanimously elected President of the Convention, and his appearance on the platform was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, a large portion of the audience rising and waving their hats. His most radical utterances were the most cordially applauded. After the cheers which greeted him subsided, General Butler said:—

Speech of General Butler.

Gentlemen of the Convention:—Let us first of all mingle our congratulations for the triumphant success of the great Republican party, whose representatives in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts we are. Organized on its present basis in 1856, that party nearly carried the country on the single issue of restraining slavery within the States where it decided its constitutional limits were fixed. More successful in 1860, according to the forms and in the manner of the Constitution, it elected the President and assumed the administration of the Government. With no pretext save this, seven States of the Union, under the lead of South Carolina, undertook, by the most solemn forms of municipal enactment, to vindicate her favorite political dogma of the superiority of State to Federal allegiance under the Constitution, and to establish slavery, which was but a tolerated incident in the frame of the Government erected by our fathers as the corner-stone of an empire.

The teachings in the South of a generation culminated in this enterprise. Relying on the peaceful prosperity of the North, its unwillingness for strife, on the law-loving and obeying spirit of its people, which was mistaken for pusillanimity, the bold, bad leaders of the Rebellion thought to succeed by an appeal to arms. Putting forth in anticipated co-operation on the part of those who had formerly acted with them under the Constitution, to sustain them in their repudiation of the Constitution, they began a most causeless war. This insane act drove every true patriot who had intelligently watched the progress of events to take sides with the Government in the pending annual struggle, and thus the Republican party, which had suffered in the estimation of many men, because it appeared to be a sectional party, became the great National Union party of the country. Relieved by the inexorable logic of events from any constitutional obligations to sustain slavery, to establish which was the cause and object of the war on the part of the insurgents, the Republican party, widening the platform of its principles according to the humane ideas of its inception, adopted universal freedom, universal equality, and universal justice as the fundamental articles of its creed. The first, freedom for all, was established by an act of the war making power; the last, equality of rights and equal justice, are still in contest. When the last Rebel surrendered to the victorious armies of the United States; when Lincoln, whose pen signed the immortal Declaration of Emancipation, had laid down his life a sacrifice for its maintenance; when hundreds of thousands of brave men had fallen in the contest; when thousands upon thousands of the same men had most miserably perished in the murder-pens of Belle Isle, Salisbury, and Andersonville, in tortures only equalled by those suffered by the early Christian martyrs, that liberty and just laws might be established throughout the land, the nation might well have hoped that there should be no foot of American soil where an American citizen, of whatever rank or complexion, peacefully advocating whatever proposition, moral, religious, or political, should not be free so to do, and be protected fully in that right. Surely a sufficient price had been paid that we might bequeath such a Government to our children—that inheritance which we received from our fathers, but have heretofore allowed to be tarnished in the Southern States. With the military power of the South subdued, its soldiers captured, its citizens substantially paroled prisoners of war, their municipal organizations broken up, their pretended Government overthrown, their leader in chains, and last individual citizen (with a few glorious exceptions) having forfeited every right under the Constitution which he had repudiated and endeavored to overthrow, it only required that the Union party of the country should have agreed in all the branches of Government which it represented, to have imprinted upon the country those principles of liberty, equality, and justice it had so fully declared, so that such impress should have remained forever. Unfortunately, the head of the Administration, the Chief Executive of the nation, was not found equal to the occasion; or if, indeed, as his declarations at one time seemed to show, his intellect divined the true course, there lacked some quality in his organization which prevented his grasping the sublime significance of the political position of the country, as the great missionary nation in the regeneration of the governmental institutions of the world. Occupying himself with details when he should have dealt with generals, studying politics when he should have been acting statesmanship, busying himself with clemency to individual Rebel supplicants while he was unjust to the loyal heart of the country, seeking to repair the edifice of the Government by petty expedients, instead of laying the foundations of its reconstruction deep in the broad principles of the party which elected him, recognizing the necessity of some security for the future, instead of insisting upon these fundamental elementary rights and truths as conditions precedent to the return of Rebels to a share in the Government, he proposed the mere incidents of the situation as sufficient guarantees. Requiring only that they should agree to the abolition of slavery, which the wager of battle had rendered complete and eternal, to the abandonment of the ordinances of Secession, which had been nullified amid the roar of cannon and the clash of arms, the President allowed States to reorganize themselves upon such basis, to put forward claims to a portion of the Government of the country, while their conventions which did so would not sit under the folds of the flag to which they had renewed a perjured allegiance. Assuming in himself a sufficiency of wisdom alone to meet a national crisis greater than ever tasked the intellect of mortal man, he neglected, therefore, to call to his aid the other departments of the Government elected by the same party and the same votes which had put him in the position from which a wicked accident elevated him to power, and thus raised from the dust every humbled, conquered Rebel, and converted him into a blustering, blatant claimant for rights which he had forfeited, and to powers greater than had ever belonged to his State or section. When, therefore, Congress came together after seven months worse than lost in fostering the spirit of rebellion, which had succumbed to our victorious arms, the loyal Representatives of the nation were told that the said ordinance of secession having been repealed, and the amendment abolishing slavery having been adopted, without further acts or conditions these same Rebels who had fought to obtain power outside the Union had a right to resume political power inside the Union, increased by the representation of two-fifths of their emancipated population. Because, while the negroes were slaves and had no votes, their masters were allowed to pay taxes for and to represent three-fifths of them only, and now that their slaves have become freemen, although deprived of their votes because of laws made for slaves, still it is claimed their masters shall represent five-fifths instead of three-fifths of them, while the negroes must pay all the taxes assessed upon themselves, so that if this wrong obtains, the Rebellion will have acquired for its traitors exemption from three-fifths of their taxation, and an increase of two-fifths of their representation—the exact reverse of the old political maxim, "No taxation without representation," this being representation without taxation. This shocking injustice thus initiated by the President struck the country with surprise, not less than it did the kindred claim that it was for the Executive to determine under what guarantee and under what conditions States were to resume their forfeited governmental relations in the Union.

The great Union party, through their representatives in the House and Senate, with a unanimity unparalleled, especially as the Executive, at the beginning of his term of office, attempted the disruption of his party by the blandishments of power and the seductions of place, maintained that it was for Congress, as the Legislative body comprising three branches, to determine upon what terms and at what time rebellious States, conquered provinces, territory of the United States occupied by disloyal inhabitants, their State organization lost or abrogated, should be allowed to reorganize themselves and come back as part of the Government, and that other guarantees of fitness to exercise political power must be given than asking pardons to obtain property or the taking unwilling oaths by reluctant perjured lips. After a careful examination of the whole subject by witnesses drawn from every portion of the country, Congress determined that the inhabitants of these revolted States were not in such condition of loyal feeling and fealty to the Government and love for its institutions as to entitle them to send representatives to make laws for the loyal portion of the country, until they had given guarantees for good behavior in the future and shown themselves willing to adopt the principles of equality of personal rights in all citizens of the United States, and their abhorrence of secession and all its incidents by adopting certain Constitutional amendments rendered necessary in consequence of the Rebellion, to wit:—That the debt incurred in suppressing the Rebellion should never be repudiated; that debts incurred in the Rebellion should never be paid; that equal personal rights should be guaranteed to every citizen of the United States in every State, and equal protection under the laws; and that, so long as any class of men in the States were prohibited from the exercise of their political rights as citizens, they should not be counted in the quota of representation. To most of us—may I not say all of us?—these terms seemed too easy, too mild, too lenient. (Applause.) It seemed to us that Congress did not go far enough in imbedding in the very foundations of the Government the true idea of American liberty—the great result of the war—to all men justice, and equality of political and personal rights. We were willing, however, if the proposition of Congress had been met in a spirit of love and kindness, or even cordial acquiescence, by the South, to have restored them again to the seats they had profaned and deserted, and to a fair share of the power which they had abused, and the right to which they had forfeited. (Applause.) But Richmond, Memphis, Savannah, and New Orleans, by their journals, their riots and the massacre of Union men, tell us that we have nothing to hope from the love of country, the patriotism, the loyalty, the fraternal feeling of the South. The President, cutting loose from those who stood by him in his darkest hours, has called together in convention at Philadelphia the representatives of those who fought against the Union in the South and the delegates of those who were afraid to fight for it in the North (cheers and laughter), and at the head of a personal party so formed, proposes by this union of every enemy of the country, aided by their sympathizers North and South, to force the rebellious States into positions as a ruling power of the Government, without any indemnity for the past or security for the future. To this, then, the issue is at once narrowed. Shall those who have betrayed the country, and tried to destroy it by force and by fraud, control its destinies in its otherwise glorious future? Shall all the fruits of the war now be thrown away, and all good lost at the call of personal ambition and wilfulness? I have said that we had cause to congratulate ourselves as a political organization, one that has carried the country through this awful war against its enemies abroad and at home, which now stands concentrated and powerful to uphold the principles of its organization, to make them the law of the land, notwithstanding treachery is in our ranks, and the union of all our opponents and the opponents of the country to overthrow us. Without fear, without hesitation, without doubt, we will meet the issue between eternal right and unmeasured wrong. Certain that in the end, whatever trouble, darkness, or difficulty may compass us, our principles, if we are true to them, must triumph. We cannot go wrong. There is no such thing as missing one's path on a straight road. (Cheers.) We spurn the dogma that this is a white-faced man's Government. (Cheers.) We are now to look to the heart for color—not the face. (Cheers.) We insist that this is the loyal man's Government, whether he be white or black. We look to the color of the heart and not to that of the face to determine our political friends or enemies. (Renewed cheers.) We hold all men who fought with us to save the country our equals in right, in governing the country, and we hold all men who fought against the country unfit to take part in its government until they have shown due repentance for their sins and have brought forth works meet for repentance. (Prolonged cheers.) Delegates of the Republican party of Massachusetts, we here in the old Commonwealth have substantially no contest. We stand on the vantage-ground of being pioneers in the principles of government. We have no temptations to yield anything to expediency, but to follow as our policy only the dictates of justice and right, and thus exercise that influence for the true principles of government which has been the pride and boast of our beloved Commonwealth from the inception of the Revolution. It is for us, as the advanced guard, to vindicate, to establish, to make certain forever, wherever floats the American flag, equality of rights and equality of protection under the laws, these great safeguards of human freedom, as a birthright and an inheritance indefeasible and inalienable to manhood (cheers); to engrave such charter of rights to mankind in letters of living light, ineffaceable through all time, so that prejudice shall not misinterpret them, wilfulness shall not misunderstand them, nor perversity, whether of king or president, shall not dare to interfere to prevent to their fullest fruition, is the glorious unfulfilled mission of our organization. (Cheers.) To this we stand pledged, by the teachings of our patriot sires, now re-echoing through this hall; by the hallowed blood of our sons, slain on the battle-field or starved in prison; by the sacred memories of the bleeding corpse of the assassinated Lincoln; by the dying prayer of the sainted Horton, the latest victim sacrificed on the altar of Equal Rights; by the noble legacy of the pure patriot Dostie, massacred to establish wrong and sin, bequeathed to his widowed wife and mourning country, in his last dying words, 'Let the good work go on.' Yes, unnumbered, glorious heroes of the battle; yes, thousands of suffering patriots murdered in prisons now beatified, seeing your lives were not spent in vain; yes, martyred President; yes, sainted teacher; yes, noble-minded patriots, the good work by you began, for which you laid down your lives, shall go on until every footprint of wrong or oppression by man to his fellow man shall be blotted out forever. (Prolonged and enthusiastic cheers.) Gentlemen of the Convention, accept my thanks for the honor conferred in the position which you have assigned me, and my reliance on your courtesy and kindness to aid me in carrying out its duties

Renomination of the Present State Officers.

The Convention then proceeded to nominations. Each of the present State officers, from the Governor down, were successively renominated unanimously by acclamation.

The Address and Resolutions.

The Address says:—

"We beheld the strange spectacle of the President of the United States deliberately placing himself at the head of a combination of half-reconstructed Rebels and their defeated Northern allies, going about the country, accompanied by a portion of his Cabinet, and denouncing the legislative branch of the Government as an illegal and traitorous body hanging upon the verge of the Government, which Government he alone proposes to be, and avowing principles and purposes the logical results of which must be a violent attempt to subvert Congress, or at the very least a repudiation of all its legislation since the war broke out. We cannot be insensible that until the term of this dangerous man shall expire, all the financial and business interests of the country will be subject to disturbance; all the legislation of Congress is liable to overthrow, or a denial of its validity; the Amendment of the Constitution prohibiting slavery is of precarious and doubtful permanence, and there is most imminent danger of losing everything which we won by successful war on land and sea."

The Address then declares:—1st. That Congress ought not only to be sustained, but strengthened at the coming elections throughout the country. 2d. That the country has already suffered enough from the presence of traitors in the capital, and the greatest caution against the entrance of disloyal conspirators or half-reconstructed Unionists ought to be exercised, and no States or communities ought to be represented in the Senate or House unless evidence is given satisfactory to the Representatives and people of the North and the loyal people of the South that such States or communities, as well as the men chosen to represent them, are loyal and likely to remain so. 3d. That so long as there exists a party dominant in some of the States and defiant in all, which hopes by Presidential aid to break down the Congressional control over the question of reconstruction, and reinstate in their seats the representatives of treason and rebellion, the people have no security except in their own continued vigilance against a disastrous reaction which may put back the cause of progress many years and disgrace the country in the eyes of the civilized world. Fourth. That we desire the restoration of all the States to the Union under conditions of justice and liberty; we approve the amendment to the Constitution proposed by Congress and now pending before the States, and that we are fully prepared to believe the declaration of the Southern Unionists made at Philadelphia, that there can be no safety to the country until the national birthright of impartial suffrage and equality before the law be conferred upon every citizen of the States they represent. The principles and traditions of the Commonwealth impel her to second this demand so solemnly made for the complete enfranchisement of a long-oppressed race, and the establishment of an American and democratic policy of government. Finally, fellow-citizens, we recognize the fact that all questions of reconstruction, of suffrage, of protection to the freedmen, of security to the persecuted Unionists of the South, resolve themselves into these:—Shall the people who saved the country still control it? Shall the soldiers of the Union whose bravery decided on the field the fate of the war, and whose services will be held in everlasting remembrance, reap the rich results of their labors in a regenerated country? In the words of an eminent Tennessee loyalist, now the guest of the people of Massachusetts, "Shall we reconstruct the Rebels, or shall they reconstruct us?"

The Address was unanimously adopted.

Governor Hamilton Introduced.

Governor Hamilton was next introduced, and was received with three rousing cheers. When he described the course of the President as not a policy to build up the nation, but a plot to destroy the party that saved it; when he asserted that Congress alone had the power to determine the mode and manner of reconstruction; that while no State has a legal or moral right to secede, yet in fact it may by force secede, and thereby subject itself, after conquest, to military law and usages alone; that the Rebel States having done so are not now vital commonwealths, and never will be until reanimated by Congress; that while by seceding in fact they lost all their own rights, and the national Government lost none of its rights; when he annihilated, with indignant sarcasm, the sophistry of those who argue that because the Rebels had no right to secede, they never did secede, and therefore that neither party have either gained or lost any rights; when he declared that the Rebels should be treated as public conquered enemies; when he spoke respectfully of the loyal black man, who never lifted hand or heart against the Union; when he said that the President had no right to have any policy in opposition to the will of the people, that the Rebels had taken the oath and they would keep it from the teeth outward; the cheers and applause which greeted him showed that old Massachusetts said amen to young Texas. His speech was long and able, but the audience was too friendly to call forth his full powers. Neither Border States nor Northern politicians badgered him into the eloquence here with which he thrilled Philadelphia. He said that in Texas a thousand freedmen had been murdered within a year, and yet not a man had been punished for it. When Hamilton described a disgraceful scene in which our flag was insulted in Texas, and our officers did not interfere, and said, "Would that your worthy Chairman had been there," the audience rose and cheered again and again in a manner which decides the certainty of Butler's return to Congress by a great popular majority. His declarations in favor of impartial suffrage were received with cries of "good" and applause. He was loudly cheered on resuming his seat.

Speech of Wendell Phillips.

Fellow-citizens:—There is no need or place for a speech from me to-day. Texas out-radicals my radicalism. (Cheers.) All we need do is to cry "All hail!" and "Amen" to our glories allies from the Gulf States. They join us on the platform of impartial suffrage—a vote for every man under the flag. (Cheers.) New England and the great West clasp right hands with the Gulf States—the Lakes and the Gulf are one in heart—the hammer and the anvil are agreed—let Border States, wherever found, here or further South, take warning. (Prolonged cheers.)

The audience then dispersed.

—The Emperor of Morocco, as a token of gratitude to medical art, to which he owes his recovery from a severe illness, has ordered a French medical man to organize four large hospitals in the towns of Tetuan, Jaffi, Tangiers, and Fez.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

A NEW BAVARIAN LOAN.

The St. Leger Handicap.

"LORD LYON" THE WINNING HORSE.

Position of the United States with Spain, the South American States, and Mexico.

BRITISH REGULARS LEAVING FOR CANADA.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The St. Leger Races—Sailing of British Troops for Canada.

LIVERPOOL, September 13—Evening.—The Cunard steamships *Europa* and *Tarifa* sailed this afternoon for Quebec direct with a regiment of hussars for service in Canada.

The ship *Twilight*, which sailed from this port recently for New York, came back to Liverpool dismasted.

LONDON, September 13—Evening.—The great St. Leger race came off to-day at Doncaster, and was won by the favorite Lord Lyon. Savernake was second and Knight of the Crescent third.

The United States and Mexico.

The *Morning Post* of to-day, in an editorial, warmly applauds the policy of non-intervention of the United States in the war between Spain and the South American republics, Chili and Peru, and cordially approves the moderation evinced by the United States in regard to Mexico.

BAVARIA.

The New Lottery Loan.

MUNICH, September 13.—The Government of Bavaria has determined upon endeavoring to obtain a loan of 28,000,000 florins by means of a lottery to be drawn in this city.

MEXICO.

A Special Mission from Napoleon to Maximilian.

PARIS, September 12—Noon.—The Emperor Napoleon has sent a special mission to Mexico to confer with Maximilian.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Russian Approach to the "Sick Man" Alarming.

BERLIN, September 12—Noon.—The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of to-day has an article on the Eastern question, the reopening of which by Russia, it says, cannot be from pacific motives or for a peaceful purpose.

Mission from the Principalities to the Porte.

BUCHAREST, September 12—Noon.—It has been determined that two members of Prince Charles' Cabinet shall go on a mission to Constantinople to urge the Porte to recognize the Hospodar.

ITALY.

Peace Progress with Austria.

VIENNA, September 12—Noon.—The negotiations for peace between Austria and Italy are making rapid progress.

Proposed Reception of the President at Washington.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—The Committee from the City Councils, and others, who have been entrusted with the business of making suitable arrangements for the reception of the President on his return to this city to-morrow, have prepared an extensive programme of military and civic organizations, and assigned positions to them in the procession, which will meet the party at the railroad depot. The reception ceremonies will take place at the City Hall, after which the column will march to the avenue, and thence to the Executive mansion.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Preparations to Receive President Johnson—He is Expected to Deliver a Speech.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, September 14.—President Johnson and party will arrive here at noon to-morrow, and will be received and entertained by the city authorities. It is expected President Johnson will make one of his important speeches here, a large hall having been procured for him to speak in. He leaves for Washington at three o'clock the same afternoon.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Stocks better, particularly Government securities. Chicago and Rock Island, 108; Cumberland preferred, 46½; Illinois Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 82½; New York Central, 106½; Reading, 114½; Canton Company, 52½; Missouri 6s, 77½; Erie Railroad, 72½; U. S. Coupons, 1868, 108; do 1862, 111½; do 1881, 111½; do. 1864, 108½; do. 1865, 108½; 10 40s, 98½; Treasury 7 3-10s, 105½; Gold, 145½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 58½.

—The Huntsville (Ala.) *Independent* of the 4th instant says:—"R. W. Colfart, Esq., was arrested yesterday on a charge of treason. A bond of $15,000 was required of him, and given. Mr. Colfart had been pardoned by the President long since. He was Confederate States Marshal for North Alabama."

—"If there is anybody under the canister of heaven that I have in utter excrescence," says Mr. Partington, "it is the slanderer, going about like a boy constructor, circulating his calomel upon honest folks."

—The British Government has given to the Royal Academy in London the whole of Burlington House and its grounds. The upper story will be turned into permanent galleries.

—It is asserted that a tradesman of Paris has the intention of opening several "Boullons" for the sale of soup, etc., made from horse flesh.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

ANOTHER SMALL DISTURBANCE ON WEDNESDAY.

Military Assist in Restoring Order.

Death of One of the Convention Members from Wounds Received July 30.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, September 13.—A slight disturbance was caused last evening by the arrest of two colored women, and an attempt being made for their rescue by some colored soldiers. The police were soon reinforced and were met by the negroes with a volley of brickbats and an invitation to come on. The police, assisted by several Federal officers, succeeded in restoring quiet.

John Henderson, Jr., a member of the Convention of 1864, has died of wounds received in the riot of July 30.

Sales of cotton to-day 900 bales; low Middlings 32@33c. Receipts, 236 bales. The other markets are unchanged.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—Desertion cases were before the Court to-day. There were upwards of fifty bills to be disposed of.

City vs. James Duras. The defendant was charged with the desertion of his wife. She stated that she had been married three years, and had no children living. He drank freely, abused her shamefully, and often threatened to take her life. The Court ordered defendant to pay $3 per week for the support of his wife.

City vs. William Furgeson. In this case the wife did not appear, and the defendant was discharged.

City vs. James Grinder. The defendant was charged with the desertion of his wife and two children. They had been married fourteen years. He deserted them last March, and since then has given them but $11. The Court made an order of $7 50 per week for the support of his family.

City vs. John L. Whittick. This was a petition requesting the Court to make an order of a weekly sum from the son for the support of his mother. There were four sons. The mother is more than sixty years old. The other sons were willing to aid their mother, but this son refused to aid her. The son said that he had often given her a home in his house, but she would not remain with him. That he was a married man with a family, and had but a small salary of $10 per week. The Court said that the order should be equalized among the sons. Therefore the matter was continued.

City vs. Thomas Maloney. The defendant was charged with desertion, but the wife not appearing, he was discharged.

City vs. Joseph Throm. Some time ago this case was heard before his Honor Judge Pierce, who advises the parties to live together. The wife said she could not live with him on account of his conduct, while frequently under the influence of liquor. The Court renewed an order of $6 50 per week.

City vs. Charles Fiedle. The defendant was charged with the desertion of his family. The two have been married eighteen years, and have three children, aged seventeen, twelve, and two years. It was alleged that the husband deserted his wife in 1862; that he it now living with another woman; doing a good business in pay speculation; that the husband gave the reason for deserting his wife that his mistress, a young seamstress, was not treated properly.

It was alleged that the husband was legally divorced from his wife; and, moreover, he gave her three hundred dollars last January. The wife set a bad example for her children, by taking them, and going with them (especially her oldest daughter) to disreputable houses, and low dances. That the youngest child was illegitimate, having been born two years after the husband left her. But the wife said that her husband came frequently to see her until her child was nine months old, and that he supported her until that time.

It was also alleged that since he had obtained a divorce he had been married to this lady, whom the wife called his mistress.

The Court made an order of $2 50 per week.

Important Opinion on a Divorce Suit.

Rosina Graley vs. James Graley. This was a motion to reduce the amount of alimony and to remit the payment of the alimony now due under an order of the Court, made on the 20th of January, 1863, on the ground—first, that the defendant's income had been reduced; and, secondly, that he had been imprisoned on attachment for non-payment of the alimony, and that during such imprisonment he claimed to have satisfied all the amount then due.

Justice Robertson delivered the following opinion:—As to the application to be relieved from paying the alimony already ordered, I think the Court can only relieve him under the provisions of the Revised Statute (2d volume, 538, section 20), when he makes a disclosure somewhat similar to other imprisoned debtors desiring a discharge. He simply denies his present ability to pay. The order for alimony was undoubtedly made on due evidence of his means. He has allowed the order to remain for over five months before he was attached, and even until the present time—some two months more—without asking for a modification. He had no right to dispose of his earnings otherwise, and leave his wife and children without the support ordered, and then ask the Court as a favor to discharge him.

The affidavits, however, disclose a diminution of his income, and during his imprisonment he of course earned nothing. The order for his commitment may be discharged on his paying the amount due for alimony, for which he was committed. The order for alimony during his imprisonment may be considered as suspended, and on paying such amount the order for alimony may be reduced to $10 a week.—*N. Y Herald.*

SLIGHT FIRE.—The roof of the dwelling No. 5 Godsden Place, running from Lombard street, above Seventeenth, took fire this morning, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

CHOLERA.—Since our report of yesterday there were thirteen cases of cholera reported to the Board of Health. Of these, three cases proved fatal.

THE BOOK TRADE SALE IN NEW YORK.

The seventh day's sale of Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co. opened with the invoice of Thomas Nelson & Sons, of New York, and Samuel D. Burlock and Charles E. Smith, of Philadelphia. These publishers were catalogued for Wednesday last, but were not reached until Thursday morning. After these sales came the invoices of P. O'Shea and D. & J. Sadlier & Co., whose consignments consisted altogether of Catholic books. The collection was large and varied, and brought about the same prices as last fall. To-day will be sold the largest and most valuable collection of English books ever offered in this country. These are consignments from seventeen houses representing London, Edinburg, and Dublin, occupying over one hundred pages of the catalogue. The stock comprises elegantly illustrated holiday and standard works.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Company A, 3d Regiment of the Massachusetts militia, is one of the oldest companies in the State. Its charter is dated 1790, and signed by the name of John Hancock, Governor of Massachusetts. It did honorable service in the war of 1812, and during the late Rebellion was prompt at the first call, and also served with the 3d in its North Carolina nine months' campaign. The company is from Halifax, and is at present commanded by Captain T. Lyon.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, September 14, 1866.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, and prices, with one or two exceptions, were unsettled and drooping. In Government bonds there was very little doing. New 5-20s sold at 108@108½; 98¼ was bid for 10-40s; 111 for 6s of 1881; 110¾ for old 5-20s; and 105¾ for 7-30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99½, and old do. at 95½.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 55¾@56¼, closing at the former rate, a decline of ½; Reading at 57¼, no change; Minehill at 57¾, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 33¼@33½, no change. 60 was bid for Norristown; 39½ for North Pennsylvania; 65¼ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common, 42 for preferred do.; 32¾ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 46 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Hestonville sold at 18; and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 21½; 63 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 54 for Chesnut and Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia; 30 for Green and Coates; and 27 for Girard College.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 28¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 36½ for preferred do.; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 13½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 55 for Delaware Division.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Commonwealth sold at 77, and Union at 65. 97 was bid for Seventh National; 226 for North America; 147 for Philadelphia; 132 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 32½ for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 54½ for Penn Township; 58½ for Girard; 32 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 68 for City; 42 for Consolidation; and 123 for Central.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 145¾; 11 A. M., 145¾; 12 M., 144¾; 1 P. M., 145¾.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is 5 per cent., with lower rates on Government. In commercial paper, no change of consequence. The bull movement in Sterling Exchange is not strong to-day, and rates are ¼ per cent. off from the fancy asking prices of last night. London, prime bankers', 60 days, 107½@107¾; London, prime bankers', sight, 108½@108¾; London, prime commercial, 106½@106¾; Paris, bankers', long, 5·27½@5·23¾; Paris, bankers', short, 5·25@5·22½; Antwerp, 5·30@5·27½; Swiss, 5·30@5·27½; Hamburg, 35½@35¾; Amsterdam, 40½@40¾; Frankfort, 40½@40¾; Bremen, 77½@78; Berlin, 70½@71."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$150 US 5-20s 65 coup	108½	100 sh Read.	57½
$2000 Pa R 2d mt 6s	99	100 sh do.	57½
$500 City 6s, new	99½	100 sh Catawissa pf	33¼
$1200 do.	99½	100 sh do.	33¼
$5000 War & Fra 7s	80	100 sh do.	b30 33¾
2 sh Penn R.	56¾	100 sh do.	b30 33½
39 sh do.	lots 56½	200 sh Com'th Bank	57
25 sh do.	56¾	7 sh Union Bk.	65
320 sh do	lots. 56	100 sh Fulton	b5. 7
100 sh Daizell	¼	100 sh St Nich Coal.	2¾
43 sh Minehill	lots 57½		

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	Selling.
American Gold	145	145½
American Silver, 3s and 5s	136	..
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	15½	..
" " July, 1864	15½	..
" " August, 1864	14½	..
" " October, 1864	13½	..
" " Dec., 1864	12½	..
" " May, 1865	10½	..
" " August, 1865	9½	..
" " Sept., 1865	8½	..
" " October, 1865	8½	..

—A suit was brought in the Augusta (Ga.) City Court, at the last term, to recover the amount of a policy of life insurance granted by the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company of South Carolina to a resident of that city, who was forced into the military service, and while in that service died. It will be remembered that the insurance company demurred paying on the ground that there was embodied in the policy of insurance a provision that the insured should not enter the military service. On the other hand, the representatives of the deceased claim that he did not violate the compact of his own accord, hence the company should pay the amount. Judge Snead has announced his decision, and sustains the company in their demurrer. The case will be carried up to the Superior Court.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, September 14.—There is a firm feeling in the Flour market, and a steady demand for home consumption, but no inquiry for shipment; sales of superfine at $7·50@9; old and new stock extras at $8@11; 1500 bbls. Northwestern extra family at $12@12·75; Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $11 50@13·50; 100 bbls. fancy at $14; and 1000 bbls. sour at $6 50. Rye Flour is selling at $5 75@6. 1200 bbls. Corn Meal sold on private terms.

There is a steady demand for Wheat, and prices are firmly maintained; sales of new red at $2 80@2 85; 8000 bush. old and new spring at $2·40@2 50; white ranges from $2 90 to $3. Rye is unchanged; 2000 bush. Western sold at 98 cents to $1. Corn is quiet, with sales of yellow at 91@92c, and 2000 bush Western mixed at 90c. In Oats but little doing; some sales of new Southern at 50@51c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed comes forward slowly, and is in fair request, with small sales at $6·50@7·50 ₱ 64 lbs. 300 bush. Timothy sold at $4, and 600 bush. Flaxseed at $2·85.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is steady at $35 ₱ ton.

Whisky is quiet and lower; sales of 100 bbls. Ohio at $2 38; small lots at $2 40; and Drudge hhds. at $2 33.

—A prison van arrived a few days ago at Toulon, containing twelve young girls, from eighteen to twenty-two years of age, all healthy and good looking. These young girls, who will shortly be joined by sixty others, have been sent from the House of Correction at Clermont, in the Department of the Oise, in order to be placed on board the *Ceres*, which is about to sail for Cayenne. It being the desire of the French Government to colonize that country, these young women are destined to be married to those prisoners in the penal settlement who shall have distinguished themselves for their good conduct. Each couple will have a grant of land, and money advanced to them, in order to purchase the articles necessary for farming purposes.

—The report of Richard M. Smith, Indian Agent for the State of Michigan, recently published, gives the following statistics:—

Number of Chippewas on Lake Superior	1058
Number of Ottawas and Chippewas	4923
Number of Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river	1581
Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottowatomies	282
Pottowatomies of Huron	45
Total	7846

The following figures represent the number for the four years preceding:—1861, 7777; 1862, 7755; 1863, 8023; 1864, 7924. These figures show the number of Indians in the State to be seventy-two more than in 1861, and one hundred and seventy-four less than in 1863.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Boys on Behind.

From the Tribune.

Those who were seriously alarmed by the treachery of Andrew Johnson, and the forlorn battalion of renegades that have followed him, did not consider that before every great battle cowards desert the ranks, and that the loss of every doubtful man is equal to an accession of strength. It is far better that Mr. Raymond and General Dix should oppose the party than demoralize it. Besides this, there is in every great organization an inert element which only becomes active when confronted with apparent danger; thus, the more bitter the opposition, the more gross the treachery to the Union party, the more earnest and resolute it becomes. The immense gains in Vermont and Maine were chiefly due to the combined action of the South, the Copperheads, and the President, in arousing the indignation of the people.

For one vote that the President has taken from us he has probably given twenty. None have been quicker to see this than the Democrats, who counted largaly on his influence. Connecticut was their first disappointment; but they reflected that Mr. Johnson's influence had scarcely time to work. Vermont was their second, but they were consoled by the melancholy conclusion that this was the star which never sets. But from Maine they expected a demonstration of the President's power; instead it has shown his weakness. The Copperheads are disgusted, and already show their contempt for the whole body of Republican deserters. The coldness of Mr. Weed's reception at Albany was very amusing; the Convention he went to manage took the bit in its mouth, and threw the bold rider over its head. If he ever comes down, it will not be in the Union party. General Dix, who had some chance of a nomination up to Monday night, was killed by the Maine telegrams, and was not even complimented with a ballot. The whole crowd of Republicans who went up to Albany to patronize the Democrats have had the cut direct, and if Weed had gone into the prize ring with John Morrissey, he could not have been knocked down flatter than he is. The pugilist has been too much for the politician. In Maine the Democratic papers openly denounce the President as the cause of their defeat. The Portland *Advertiser* is especially vindictive:—"We say unhesitatingly, for it is God's truth, that the timidity and feebleness of the Executive power in this State over the sources and springs of popular influence have alone caused our mortifying result in Maine, and the sooner it is known to the President, that he may spare other friends in other States a like fate, the better." After this ungrateful conduct of the party they wanted to drive, Raymond & Co. must feel badly. They intended to place themselves at the head of the Democracy, and find themselves hanging on to its tail, like little boys to an omnibus.

"Hatred" and "Penitence."

From the Tribune.

We wish that Mr. Seward would be a little more cautious in the use of words, even when he goes from the dinner-table to the balcony to make a speech. Nobody, as the Secretary very well knows, "hates" the Southern States *because* they are "applicants for pity and reconciliation." This assumption that a man "hates the South" because he does not blindly accept "My Policy," is a bit of pure copper, well enough in Ben Wood's mouth, but out of place in the Secretary of State's. He who hates treason heartily, whether in the shape of armed rebellion or of mobs and murders, is not necessarily actuated by any love of revenge when he seeks for future and permanent security. We presume, if we may use a personal illustration, that Mr. Seward does not "hate" the assassin who sought to slay him in his bed—that, like a good Christian, he has forgiven the red-handed knave; but this, we take it, does not alter Mr. Seward's views of the extreme impropriety and inconvenience of midnight assassination.

In another place, in the same outpouring, the honorable secretary told his enthusiastic auditory that the Rebels are "penitent." Have they set up a stool of auricular confession in the State office? Has the State Secretary assumed ghostly functions? If so, we grieve that we cannot congratulate him on his penitents, for too many of them seem to be still an audaciously bad lot. The essence of penitence is an admission of wrong-doing. There are Rebels in plenty who for personal considerations and the dear delights of condonation will admit that the insurrectionary South made a mistake, was betrayed into a blunder, and, metaphorically speaking, put her foot into it. A traitor who has only reached this stage of reconstruction may be hugged and kissed by those who have a stomach for it, and who think, as Mr. Seward does, that it will pay to play the amiable, the soft-hearted, and the forgiving; but Mr. Seward knows as well as we do, that a penitence like this argues no change of heart, and is no security against future secession tantrums. A wrong-doer may be very sick and sorry, and not in the least penitent. If Mr. Seward doesn't believe this, let him ask Brother Beecher.

In playing the game of "my policy," it is pretty hard not to blunder. Mr. Seward, without doubt, means to say only the most beautiful things of his Southern penitents—such as "See how sorry they are! Mark the sackcloth and ashes! Observe how vigorously they gnash their teeth!" with other flapdoodle of a like soapy nature. But the sharp Secretary has not taken into account the inflammatory nature of the Southern heart. He may find that the chevaliers do not relish being thus told that they are "penitent," and that they are "applicants for pity and reconciliation." The stiffest loyalists have never demanded of them a humiliation like that which is suggested by these loose phrases. Mr. Seward makes them all suitors *in forma pauperis*—poor devils in their shirts, with candles in their hands, and halters about their necks, singing in sad chorus, "Have mercy upon us, miserable offenders!" We fancy respectable Rebels, if there be such, will hardly thank the Secretary for such a strange and blundering benevolence. But, bless you! he couldn't help himself. As matters stand, he must either say these things or say nothing, and the power of holding his tongue the Secretary, with all his wisdom, has not as yet achieved.

The President's Speeches—Two Great Points.

From the Times.

There are two vital matters upon which the President has never failed in any of his numerous speeches to touch with great impressiveness, and the vast importance of which will not be denied even by those who are most acrid in their criticism upon the style and temper of those speeches. Be his remarks long or short, leisurely or hasty—be they made at a dinner-table, upon a public platform, from a hotel balcony, or from the window of a railroad car—he invariably urges upon his hearers the importance of peace to the national welfare, and he also invariably urges upon them the importance of adhering to the Constitution in all their political action. As he said at St. Louis, he regards himself as placed on the ramparts of the Constitution to sound the alarm upon the approach of danger, and to warn the people whenever the citadel of liberty is in any way imperilled. Then and there, as at other times and places, he spoke with great earnestness upon this subject, urging the people to "cling to the Constitution, in this great struggle for freedom and for its preservation, as the shipwrecked mariner clings to the mast when the midnight tempest closes around him."

It would be impossible to do the country a greater service at this time than to impress it efficiently with these two ideas. There is a spirit abroad adverse to the permanent peace of the nation—a spirit of malice and revenge, of injustice, violence, and intolerance; of sectionalism and radicalism. If it obtain control of the country the permanent maintenance of peace and freedom is impossible. Republican government has its basis and its life in an enlightened popular reason, and it cannot continue to exist where the passions obtain the sway. It is of the highest importance, therefore, that these passions of malice and war be allayed, and that the people cultivate those habits and that spirit of peace which have enabled us to carry on successfully, and for so long a time, our democratic form of government. We have had enough of war, as the President so often reiterates, enough of its excitements, its sufferings, and its terrible results, and if we would avoid them in the future we must repress their causes, and cultivate those things that lead to peace. No less dangerous to our national well-being is the disregard of our Constitution which has been exhibited in the language and legislation of the radical party. They seem to forget that the Constitution is not only the exponent, but the bulwark of our liberties, and that it is only by a faithful adhesion to its provisions that our political institutions can be sustained. We regard every man who would for any purpose violate its terms, or lower the public reverence for it, as an enemy to his country. He is preparing the way for disorder and anarchy, and ultimately for despotism. If, therefore, the President, by traversing the country, and calling public attention earnestly to these things, has at the same time made himself liable to criticism on other grounds, he has benefited the nation, though he himself may suffer.

General Grant and the President.

From the World.

The lusty cheers with which the radical Convention at Philadelphia received the lying telegraphic announcement that General Grant and Admiral Farragut had deserted the Presidential party at Detroit, shows how sorely they are galled by the adherence of those illustrious heroes to their Commander-in-Chief. What occurred at Cincinnati, night before last and yesterday, must immeasurably deepen their chagrin and annoyance, as well as convince the people that the solid sense and sterling patriotism of General Grant disdains and repels, as insufferable impertinences, all attempts to separate him from the President. It seems that General Grant reached Cincinnati in advance of the Presidential party, and that on Tuesday night he was in that city awaiting their arrival. It occurred to some silly people that it was a fine occasion to pay the great soldier attentions which might wear the appearance of singling him out from his companions, and compliment him in a manner which would be interpreted as disparaging to the President. General Grant met these proffers with a disdainful rebuke.

He was in one of the Cincinnati theatres at the time, in a private box, and had he allowed the demonstration to proceed, the whole theatre would have become a scene of the wildest enthusiasm, which would have been paraded yesterday morning in the Cincinnati newspapers, as a specimen of the ovations that would be paid to the illustrious General if he could be separated from his bad company. The design was artfully disguised under a military show, but General Grant is no such greenhorn as not to see through such a manœuvre. To the deputation of soldiers, or pretended soldiers, that came into the theatre to request that he would go outside and receive the greeting that awaited him, he expressed a wish to see their commander. Captain Baker accordingly came into the theatre to the General's box, when the latter expressed his annoyance at this dirty attempt to drag him into the mire of partisan politics, declared his faithful adherence to the President, and scornfully chastised the impertinence of this intrusion on his privacy.

An incident which occurred on Wednesday on the boat, as the President was crossing the Ohio from Covington to Cincinnati, affords an additional illustration of the faithful attachment of the Grant family to President Johnson. The father of General Grant was presented to the President, and assured him of his cordial approbation of the President's policy, and expressed earnest wishes for its success. There can be no doubt that General Grant himself cherishes the same views and wishes, although his sense of the proprieties of his position keeps him studiously aloof from party politics.

We commend General Grant's steady adherence to the President to the notice of the bloodthirsty radicals who are breathing out threatenings and slaughter, and talking glibly of a new civil war. If they are determined to provoke a bloody contest, they may as well weigh some of the obstacles. The great generals of the country will not be found fighting on their side. President Johnson will remain the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy; he is made so by the Constitution, and no law of Congress can divest him of the office. Every ship and gunboat would be placed under the command of officers of known fidelity to the President. Every fort, arsenal, and armory would, in like manner, be committed to faithful men. Every army officer who faltered could be relieved from duty; every one who was unfaithful could be court-martialed, and cashiered for disobedience.

With the army under the command of the President, the radicals would make a poor show in a civil war, although they might, no doubt, do a great deal of mischief. They would, however, be mere insurgents, mere Rebels against the authority of the Government; and if President Johnson should follow the precedent set by Mr. Lincoln, and suspend the habeas corpus by mere executive authority, the mutinous leaders might be summarily disposed of, before the Rebellion had made any great headway. When the radicals talk with such atrocious flippancy of a new civil war, we beg them to consider who is the Commander-in-Chief of the army, and to ask themselves how they would relish the idea of following General Butler in a campaign against General Grant?

Can We Afford It?

From the Express.

It is a mistake to suppose that the radical policy is directed so as to cripple and keep the South only in a state of vassalage; it is a mistake to suppose that if the States recently in rebellion are to be converted into an Ireland or a Hungary—as they assuredly will be, if the President cannot be sustained—that the North is not to experience its full share of pains and penalties. The Puritan oligarchy will make slaves of us, and grind us to powder, as well as those of our countrymen in the States beyond the Potomac.

They will make slaves of us by imposing upon us new burdens of taxation, and grind us to powder by making every workingman labor more hours per day, in order to find the wherewithal to support those burdens. The Freedmen's Bureau is one of their pet institutions, and that will have to be maintained at a cost of many millions per annum. And these millions must in due proportion come out of the earnings of the mechanic and laboring man. The Bureau is the great Lying-in-Asylum for the maintenance of New England radical politicians, and preachers, and chaplains, and negro-school mistresses, and through its instrumentality so many of these people are fed and clothed at the public expense, that nobody need expect to see it abandoned, if it can in any way be continued. If the Jacobins are to have things their own way in the next Congress, therefore the laboring classes, who at present find it a difficult matter, by toiling early and late, to procure food and clothing and shelter for themselves and families—so exorbitant are the prices of everything, under our already grievous taxation—may look for another turn of the radical screw. Should the Congressional elections go at all in their favor, it would be quite in harmony with their general course to so manage things as to have a Bureau in every State, on pretense that it is necessary for the protection of the negro. This will require heavy appropriations, and heavy appropriations necessitate additional taxation, and additional taxation means directly or indirectly higher prices for provisions, clothing, fuel, house rent, and all the other necessaries of life. Hence, we repeat, to keep the radicals in power is to keep labor in perpetual slavery to capital, and to oppress the masses of the "loyal" North in one sense, quite as severely as it oppresses the "un-reconstructed" South. We must all be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Freedmen's Bureau-High-Tariff-Greenback Lords of New England and Pennsylvania. In the contingency we are contemplating, that is what it will come to at last.

But this is not all. If the Jacobins are continued in power, the military reoccupation of the Southern States will be unavoidable; and that means further appropriations for military contingencies. To keep a standing army in that region will cost even more than the Freedmen's Bureau, but the troops will be sent nevertheless, and the money will be voted, as sure as there is a sun in the heavens, if the destructives can see their way to a controlling majority in the next Congress. That standing army will be officered chiefly by loyal Leaguers, and while operating to discourage the Union feeling among the Southern people, it will also be employed as a political engine with reference to the next Presidential election. Now we do not think our laboring population here in the North, or anywhere out of Massachusetts, Maine, and Vermont, are prepared to have their hard earnings taxed for purposes of that description. They are perfectly willing to pay their proportion of all the legitimate expenses of Government, but we do not believe they are ready to be thus remorselessly bled for the benefit of the radical shoulder-straps any more than for the benefit of Massachusetts school-marms. But if the revolutionists carry the fall elections, we may as well get ready for the bleeding. The loyal Governors say we shall have to submit, and the loyal Governors—for once—are right.

Again. If the revolutionists are not beaten this fall, they will be very likely to accept the fact as a popular endorsement of their wicked and ruinous policy, and under that inspiration they will endeavor to impeach and remove the President. The effect of this proceeding upon the country, all things considered, can be easier imagined than described. It would excite the public mind everywhere to a fearful pitch, under the influence of which all the material interests of the country would severely suffer. Government credit would be impaired, private enterprise would be paralyzed, with the creation of so much debt and uncertainty as to the future as would be productive of the most calamitous consequencees to trade and commerce and the general business of the country. In crises of that character it so happens that the worst and earliest sufferers are those who are least able to bear it. The merchant, the shipowner, the banker, the builder, the real estate fowner, would all experience its effects, it is true; but the real blow would fall upon the day laborer, and upon all who earn their daily bread by the sweat of their face. It was so in times past, and so it will be again.

The question, therefore, may be asked—Can the country afford to retain the radicals in office? Can the merchant afford it? Can the mechanic or laborer? Can anybody?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of the day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 25 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed, as the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 258 S. THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, September 12, 1866.

A Meeting of the Bondholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 258 S. THIRD Street, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of September, A. D., 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of advising as to the sale of a portion of the mineral lands of the Company.

By order of the Board.
9 12 7t J. P. AERTSEN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, September 11, 1866.

A Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on MONDAY, September 17, instant, at 3½ o'clock P. M., in Room No. 3, second floor of the Banking House, to consider an amendment to the Articles of Association increasing the number of Directors.

By order of the Board.
9 12 4t W. H. RHAWN, President.

I RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE friends and acquaintances of my husband, the late FREDERICK LAKEMEYER, that I intend to continue and carry on, on my own account and control, the Restaurant at the corner of EXCHANGE Place and CARTER Street, and also the business on SMITH'S ISLAND, both places having been carried on so successfully by the deceased. I flatter myself that I may enjoy, under my management, a share of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the late proprietor; promising that nothing shall be wanting on my part to retain and merit the established reputation of both establishments.
9 10 6t MARY LAKEMEYER.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE Is SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 8 25

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FOUR LECTURES,
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PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,

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8 6 6 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

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AND THE SCALES FROM THE

GREAT BEND SCALE WORKS, PENNSYLVANIA.

Scales warranted equal to any in the market, and on terms much more favorable.

The undersigned having the General Agency for the sale of the above articles in this city, he respectfully solicits the attention of all parties interested, both the dealer and consumer, hoping to merit (as he has already received) the continuance of a liberal public patronage.

M. C. SADLER, AGENT,
8 11 smw13trp smw13t No. 639 ARCH Street.

CAPE MAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the present arrangement of the Trains to and from Cape May will be CONTINUED, viz:—Leave Philadelphia at 3 P. M. and Cape Island at 8 A. M., daily.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
September 3, 1866. 9 3 tf

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

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No. 809 CHESNUT STREET,

In the National Bank of the Republic Building.

9 6 tf APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS FOR RENT IN THE National Bank of the Republic Building,

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The Building is supplied with Gas, Water, Water Closets, and Steam Heating Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (50x60), well lighted, and suitable for a Commercial College, or business of a similar character.

Apply at the Bank. 9 3 tf

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED *AND VENTILATED* ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE "Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT,

With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

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POPULAR ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

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ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

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THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

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OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

SADDLES, 200 styles, 2000 qualities.

HARNESS from $15 to $500 per set.

Mountings, Bridles, Bits, Whips, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Robes, Government Harness, Plough Bridles, Hog Collars, Padded Hames, Wood Surrups, Travelling Bags, Trunks and Valises, Lunch Baskets, Chamois, Blacking, Boots, etc.

We call the attention of merchants visiting this market, also the city retail trade, to our large, cheap and varied stock.

3 9 6mrp LACEY, MEEKER & CO.

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And late of 18 Decatur St.

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A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1 6 No. 114 MARKET Street.

SUMMER RESORTS AND HOTELS

BINGHAM HOUSE,

Eleventh and Market Streets, Philada.

This new and elegant house is now open for the reception of guests, with all the appointments of a first class Hotel.

CURLIS DAVIS,

9 1 12t PROPRIETOR.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY.

CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.

W. T. CALEB.

OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1. 17

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,

6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing TUESDAY, August 28, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

3 P. M., due at Cape Island at 7 P. M.

Returning will leave Cape Island:—

8 A. M., due in Philadelphia at 11:37.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

8 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.

KLINE'S

WILLOUGHBY'S,

MASON'S,

LYMAN'S,

PATENT

AIR-TIGHT

SELF-SEALING

FRUIT JARS.

All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the

LOWEST

Market Price.

A. J. WEIDENER,

1 1m No. 38 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

H. S. FISHER'S PATENT SELF-SEALING PRESERVING CAN.

This celebrated Can has been used by thousands for the last five years, and all who have tried it speak in the highest terms of its superior merits. We venture to assert that it is more reliable, more convenient, and possesses more practical merit than any other Can in use. It is sealed and unsealed with the greatest ease, a merit of which it particularly boasts. All Cans warranted that are put up according to directions. For sale by the manufacturer, at his old stand, J. S. McMURTRIE, No. 509 SPRING GARDEN Street, Philadelphia. 8 29 1mo

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27 6rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

8 24 6 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond, etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address as

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted. 6 29 3m

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.

It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.

It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.

It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.

No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.

For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to

STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
9 5 6m No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.

WHAT IS THE BEST CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, ETC.?

THEOBALD'S BOOTS,

No. 703 CALLOWHILL STREET,

He makes the Ladies to suit the Feet, and Boots Shoes, etc. etc. to fit the feet. TRY HIM. [8 16 1m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 10 6 GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK, ELK, AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 29 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

UNITED STATES BUILDER'S MILL,

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.

SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 2m

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 6

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6 6

HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL.

A SPECIALTY.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,

No. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET,

Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated

RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL COAL.

8 25 smw6m

GEO. A. COOKE'S COAL EMPORIUM 1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL. Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 25 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $6 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

DANCING ACADEMIES.

D. L. CARPENTER & SON'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 625 ARCH STREET.

D. L. Carpenter, the well-known and experienced Master of Dancing and Calisthenics, respectfully informs Parents and Young Ladies and Gentlemen that his Academy for Private Tuition will reopen for the reception of Scholars on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866,

for the Fall, Winter, and Spring.

Every attention, as heretofore, will be paid to advance his scholars in every particular, and he can be seen punctually at his rooms, No. 625 ARCH Street, daily and nightly.

DAYS OF TUITION FOR LADIES.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS.

FOR YOUNG MISSES AND MASTERS.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

EVENINGS FOR GENTLEMEN.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.

PRIVATE EVENINGS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS.

DIRECT PRIVATE TUITION

given in classes or single lessons every morning.

Terms, etc., made known at D. L. Carpenter & Son's Academy.

D. L. Carpenter & Son will give their attention to all the latest fashionable dances of the season.

All Galops, Waltzes, Hops, etc., and the many different figures of the

GERMAN COTILLION

together, he will teach as usual all round dances and Quadrilles, and, in fact, any dance that may be requested. Scholars can commence at any time during the fall and winter seasons.

PRIVATE COTILLION SOIREES

will be given to scholars and friends at his Rooms this season, as well as a course of Evening Subscription Soirees at the Musical Fund Hall, and a grand Masque Subscription Ball in February; also, his Twenty-second Annual Floral Ball will be given at the Academy of Music this season. Information will be given on application to D. L. Carpenter.

Tickets are ready at his rooms for his Opening Soiree.

CONSTANTINE LEONIDAS CARPENTER,
D. L. CARPENTER,
8 27 3m No. 625 ARCH Street.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET

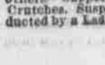
Being neatly fitted up, will open for

FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS

ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

Two large Communicating Rooms on the second floor well adapted for a family. 8 25

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.



PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—H. G. EVERETT, late thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.]

MEETING OF COUNCILS.—For the first time since the 12th of July, Councils met yesterday, in regular session. During the recess Select Council Chamber has been thoroughly renovated, the walls being frescoed in light colors, and the woodwork newly painted and varnished.

Select Branch.—A quorum being present, Mr. King averred that he was present at the special meeting, and that no quorum appeared, and the President declared formally an adjournment; of course there could be no other meeting that day, inasmuch as it required twenty-four hours' notice for all special meetings. He also denied that the journal was correct in the record of the members present; gentlemen were noted as present who were absent. Mr. King moved to expunge from the minutes all after the announcement of "adjournment," for up to that point the minutes are correct.

Mr. Cattell asked for the names of the gentlemen enrolled, but who were not present. He recollected being present, and saw Mr. King there, but refusing to answer to the roll call.

After some further discussion, Mr. Lynd suggested that the only question before the Chamber was whether a legislative body, when in session, and compelled to adjourn for want of a quorum, the members could remain until a sufficient number arrived to constitute a quorum, and then transact business. That is a legal question.

After further discussion, extending to five o'clock, the motion to expunge was not agreed to.

Yeas—Messrs. Campbell, Hopkins, Kamerly, King, Marcus, and Page—6.

Nays—Messrs. Barlow, Bumm, Cattell, Freeman, Gray, Hodgdon, Jones, Manuel, Pollock, Ritchie, Shallcross, Shermer, Smith, Spering, Van Cleve, Wagner, and Lynd—17.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of City Property in reference to the insurance on Moyamensing Hall. He called at the office of the Franklin Insurance Company in regard to the $10,000 on the building, and was informed that the company did not consider itself liable for the loss, inasmuch as the building had been altered, and devoted to purposes other than those mentioned in the policy; and further, as the destruction was caused by the action of a mob, the company is not liable. Referred to the Committee on City Property.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, submitting the names of the Assistant Engineers as elected, except in the Fifth District, where there was a tie. Referred to the Committee on Trusts and Fire.

A communication was received from the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health in reference to the impure condition of the water supplied at the Delaware Works, and calling attention to the fact that medical men had decided that the water was not fit for domestic purposes. Referred to the Committee on Water.

Mr. Barlow submitted a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to proceed against Messrs. Baugh & Sons for illegally erecting a frame building near the eastern end of Morris street, in the First Ward. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

The Committee on Law reported ordinances changing the places of voting in the Fourth Division of the Fourteenth Ward, and the Eleventh Division of the Fifteenth Ward, which were adopted.

Mr. Freeman introduced a resolution directing the Receiver of Taxes to collect all unpaid taxes imposed by the State for the present and previous years upon all property which has been released from the payment of municipal tax, but which is liable to the State tax. Agreed to.

The amendment by Common Council to the bill authorizing the laying of a water main was postponed until the next meeting of Councils.

The ordinance from Common Council, making appropriation to pay police magistrates, was concurred in.

The ordinance abolishing the office of Inspector of Streets, passed by Common Council, gave rise to a long debate, and finally a motion to indefinitely postpone was made and not agreed to. Yeas, 7; nays, 12. The bill then passed.

Colonel Page presented a protest, signed by the Democratic members, in regard to the correctness of the journal of the special meeting. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—A communication was received from David P. Weaver, City Commissioner, asking Councils to make an appropriation to pay his salary from January 1, 1866, to August 25. Referred to Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from Michael Mullen, member of Common Council from the Seventeenth Ward, resigning his seat. The resignation was accepted.

Also, one from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, stating that in August last he had suspended the Good Will Engine Company, and that the said Company appeared at a fire on the 7th of September, without orders, and therefore he reported them for disobedience of orders.

A motion to lay the communication on the table was voted down, and one was made to refer to the Committee on Trusts and Fire.

The Mayor returned, without his signature, the ordinance making an extra appropriation of $2500 to the Law Department, on the ground that the amount is to be taken from the School loan, and there is no authority given for drawing the warrant. The veto was sustained.

The ordinance from Select Council appropriating $65,000 to the Water Department to pay for the laying of a 20-inch main on Columbia avenue, from Sixth street to Twenty-third street, the money to be taken from the loan passed in 1865, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Marcer, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, reported an ordinance appropriating $1000 to pay Police Magistrates. Adopted.

Mr. Stanton, of the Committee on Port Wardens, reported an ordinance authorizing the lease of Arch street wharf to be transferred to the New York and Philadelphia Steamboat Company. Agreed to.

Mr. Evans, in place, presented an ordinance abolishing the office of Chief Inspector of Streets on and after the 30th day of September. The ordinance was adopted.

Mr. Wray, in place, submitted an ordinance making it unlawful to deposit manure on any of the wharves of the city south of Lehigh avenue and north of Washington avenue.

After the adoption of the first section, Council refused to suspend the rules to allow of its final passage.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution that the Committee on Trusts and Fire report to Councils the names of the Engine, Hose, and Hook and Ladder Companies suspended since the 1st of January, 1866, the date of suspension, etc. Referred to Committee on Trusts and Fire.

Mr. Betzell offered a resolution providing for the discharge of the Committee on Trusts and Fire from any further consideration of the communication of the Chief Engineer suspending the South Penn and Lafayette Hose Companies from active service.

After some further discussion, the resolution was indefinitely postponed.

The ordinance from Select Council, providing for the purchase of the lots located in Twelfth street, north of Fitzwater; Cherry street, east of Twentieth; Fourth street and Montgomery avenue; and on the southeast corner of Seventeenth and Christian streets, for school purposes, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Fox moved that when Council adjourn it adjourn to meet on the first Thursday after the second Thursday in October. Not agreed to. Yeas, 11; nays, 14.

The resolution from Select Council changing the place of election in the Fourth Division of the Fourteenth Ward was taken up.

Mr. Nichols stated that the report attached to the resolution was a fraud, as it had never been before the Committee on Law. He, therefore, moved its indefinite postponement. The motion to postpone was not agreed to.

Before any final action was had upon the resolution, the Chamber adjourned, no quorum answering.

SERIOUS FALL.—Mrs. Emily Markley, residing at No. 705 North Nineteenth street, fell from a third-story window of her residence yesterday afternoon, and was seriously injured about the head.

APPOINTMENT OF COLLECTORS OF PERSONAL OR POLL TAXES.—The Receiver of Taxes has appointed the following persons, under a recent law, to receive the poll tax in each of the Wards:—

First Ward, Alderman Samuel Lutz, No. 1305 Moyamensing avenue. Second Ward, Charles B. Pottinger, Christian street, above Second. Third Ward, Joseph Brown, No. 819 S. Fifth street. Fourth Ward, John Hardy, Fourth and Monroe. Fifth Ward, James Gillingham, Third and Gaskill streets. Sixth Ward, William A. Thorp, National Guards' Hall. Seventh Ward, Alderman George Patchell, No. 1348 Lombard street. Eighth Ward, Alderman William Ogle, Seventh street, below Chesnut. Ninth Ward, Alderman Samuel P. Jones, Jr., No. 31 S. Eleventh street. Tenth Ward, Alderman Lewis Godbou, No. 148 N. Thirteenth street. Eleventh Ward, Conrad B. Andress, No. 128 Noble street. Twelfth Ward, Alderman W. S. Toland, Third and Buttonwood streets. Thirteenth Ward, Alderman Joseph Plankinton, Franklin and Spring Garden streets. Fourteenth Ward, Alderman Jacob Massey, Thirteenth and Green streets. Fifteenth Ward, Alderman C. E. Pancoast, No. 1907 Callowhill street. Sixteenth Ward, William Pritchard, No. 1114 Sepviva street. Seventeenth Ward, Wesley Stevenson, No. 420 Master street. Eighteenth Ward, Alderman John Clouds, No. 1125 Marlborough street. Nineteenth Ward, Alexander McEwen, Frankford road and York street; George Deitz, No. 2047 Germantown road; William Crawford, No. 1026 West street. Twentieth Ward, William Stiles, Frankford road and Oxford streets; C. H. Test, S. E. corner Eleventh and Girard avenue; Manuel Triol, Nineteenth street and Ridge avenue. Twenty-first Ward, Alderman Joshua Fletcher, Twenty-ninth and Emmet streets; Alderman O. H. Ramsdall, Manayunk; M. M. Pester, Roxborough; J. Hill, Roxborough; William D. Thomas, Germantown road, west of Broad street. Twenty-second Ward; Reuben Sands, Chesnut Hill; Alderman Robert Thomas, Germantown; Thomas F. Middleton, near Olney, Twenty-third Ward, James Day, Holmesburg; George Hart, Bustleton; J. Lott, Somerton; B. B. Shallcross, Seven Stars Hotel; A. L. Dungan, Thomas J. Holme, and Joseph H. Comly, Frankford; James Stackhouse, White Hall. Twenty-fourth Ward, Alderman Maull, Fortieth street and Lancaster avenue; Samuel Haworth, Hestonville; Edwin Lyster, Thirty-fourth and Lancaster avenue. Twenty-fifth Ward, Joseph Boucher, Nicetown; John Smith, Aramingo; Edward Onyx, Bridesburg; Alderman George A. Reese, Cumberland street. Twenty-sixth Ward, Alderman Thomas Dallas, Shippen street, above Broad; Alderman Charles Mink, No. 1166 South Eleventh street. Twenty-seventh Ward, George W. Freas, McAlpine street; George Ingram, Darby road, above Blue Bell.

WHAT BECOMES OF THE PROFESSIONAL THIEVES?—The public are generally informed of the commitment of professional thieves under the ninety-day law, but it is rarely any notice is taken of their discharge, though they are often seen upon the streets a few days after they are sent to prison. The official records at the County Prison show that the following named were committed and discharged at the times and in the manner stated:—Daniel Burns, received on the 16th of August; discharged by the Quarter Sessions Clerk on the 18th, two days after. Robert Davis and Charles Young were committed at the same time Burns was, and were discharged by the Quarter Sessions Clerk at the same time, on the 18th. G. W. Kerns was received on the 16th of August, and discharged by the Quarter Sessions Clerk on the 25th of the same month. Kerns was rearrested on the 29th, and committed to prison. The same record shows that George Gordon and John Davis, who were committed for ninety days under the professional thieves' law, were discharged on habeas corpus four days after their commitment. No information is contained in the discharge received from the Quarter Sessions Clerk to show why the men who had been declared to be professional thieves, and who were committed for ninety days, were released two days after.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—At the County Prison, yesterday, Alderman Bonsall heard William Stack and Felix Shields on the charge of committing a gross assault on Caroline Viechter. Complainant is the wife of a soldier whose husband was killed at the battle of Antietam. She has a claim against the Government, which not being able to obtain, and having no means of support, she was committed to prison under the vagrant law, and the assault took place, as testified, in the van, while they were on their way to prison. They were committed to answer. Such assaults are said to be quite frequent, and they show the necessity of having prison vans so constructed that the males and females can be kept separate from each other.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—A large Democratic meeting was held, last evening, at Union Hall, Sixth and Christian streets. Mr. J. W. Frazier, the Democratic candidate for Senator in the First District, made an address, which was enthusiastically received. A series of resolutions endorsing the President, condemning the action of the radical Congress as revolutionary and disorganizing, and approving of the 14th of August Convention, were read by Mr. John B. Minton, and adopted. The resolutions also condemn the course of the Mayor and City Councils in refusing to receive the Chief Magistrate of the nation, as tending to injure the best interests of the city. Colonel E. W. C. Greene, Colonel J. R. Flanigen, and others addressed the meeting, which adjourned at a late hour.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS LAST NIGHT.—The "Boys in Blue," of the Thirteenth Ward, held a meeting last evening, at Washington Hall, Eighth and Spring Garden streets. E. Harper Jeffries presided, and speeches were made by Hon. Leonard Myers, Captain Butler, General Owen, and others. A series of resolutions, endorsing Congress and the course pursued by the Hon. Mr. Myers, were adopted.

A very large meeting of the Republican party of the First Legislative District was held last evening at Kater Hall. William Mason, Esq., presided, and addresses were delivered by William S. Irwin, Esq., Republican candidate for the Legislature, John Sheddon, Esq., J. T. Owen, and Lewis Waln Smith, Esq.

THE NEW CITY ICE BOAT.—Messrs. Cramp & Sons, Kensington, are building a new ice boat for the city. She is to be constructed of iron, and will measure 175 feet long, 25 feet 6 inches beam, and 10 feet 8 inches depth of hold. The machinery of the old ice boat is to be placed in the new one. This will be a saving in the city of a large sum of money. One hundred and ninety-four men are now at work on the vessel, and the builders intend launching her about the middle of next month, when she will be ready for operations in the fall.

PHILADELPHIA WATER WORKS.—The following statement shows the operations of the Philadelphia Water Works during the month of August last:—

	No. galls. pumped during month.	Ave No. of galls. pumped per day.
Fairmount....	852,167,095	27,499,261
Schuylkill.....	42,884,280	3,063,164
Delaware.....	176,001,530	5,667,468
24th Ward....	68,994,660	1,903,206
Germantown..	13,026,500	508,744
	1,143,074,065	36,873,356

OFFICIAL ACTION OF BUILDING INSPECTORS.—A suit has been commenced by the Building Inspectors against Messrs. Baugh & Sons, manufacturers of a fertilizer, for the erection on the wharf, below Dickerson street, of extensive wooden buildings, which are declared to be contrary to the city ordinance.

—It is reported that the Count de Chambord has determined to quit Venice now that it has become Italian, and to sell the property which he has in that city, to wit:—the house in which he himself resides, the villa of the Duchess de Berry, and that of his sister the Duchess of Parma. The Count states that he cannot consent to reside any longer in a city which has now become the property of a Government which has caused the exile of the Duke of Parma and the King of Naples. Count de Chambord will be universally regretted at Venice, where he was much respected for his great kindness of heart and general amiability.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth. Doors open at 7·15. Curtain rises at 8.
THIS EVENING,
BENEFIT
of the Distinguished Lyric Artist,
VESTVALI,
VESTVALI,
VESTVALI,
VESTVALI,
who will appear in the
SUCCESSFUL NEW PLAY,
SUCCESSFUL NEW PLAY,
A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE,
A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE,
A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE,
A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE,
with New Scenery, among which may be named
THE COUNTERFEITER'S WORKSHOP.
THE ENTIRE NEW COMPANY
will appear in the cast.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 15,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of Ninth and WALNUT Streets.
ONLY BENEFIT OF
MRS. AGNES PERRY.
A HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENT.
COMEDY, DRAMA, VARIETY.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, September 14,
Bulwer's brilliant comedy of
MONEY—MONEY,
with a splendid cast.
Mr. FRANK MAYO as.......................Alfred Evelyn
Dudley Smooth.......................Mr. J. B. Roberts
Sir Frederick Blount.......................Mr. C. Walcot, Jr.
Graves.......................Mr. O. S. Fawcett
Clara Douglass.......................Mrs. AGNES PERRY
Sir John Vesey.......................Mr. W. A. Chapman
Lady Franklin.......................Mrs. W. A. Chapman
Douglas Jerrold's Nautical Drama of
BLACK EYED SUSAN.
William.......................Mr. FRANK MAYO
Susan.......................Mrs. AGNES PERRY

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock.
BENEFIT OF MR. W. J. FLORENCE.
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
MR. AND MRS. FLORENCE
in nine characters, songs, and dances.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, September 14,
THE IRISH LION.
THRICE MARRIED,
AND THE YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.
MR. AND MRS. FLORENCE
in nine distinct characters, songs, dances, and fun in abundance.
A GREAT BILL FOR SATURDAY NIGHT.
Monday—INSHAVOUGE.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF MISS JENNIE WORRELL.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, September 14,
will be performed
LOLA MONTEZ.
Katherine.......................Miss JENNIE WORRELL
FRA DIAVOLO,
the WORRELL SISTERS in original characters.
HIS LAST LEGS.
O'Callaghan.......................Mr. T. S. Donnelly

ROBERT HELLER'S
"SALLE DIABOLIQUE,"
ASSEMBLY BUILDING—LARGE HALL.
A DECIDED SUCCESS—SECOND WEEK.
Heller's New Spectral Parlor Pantomime (first nights),
"PLAYING WITH GHOSTS."
An entire change of every act this week.
MATINEE—SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.
Evening—Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.
Admission 50 cents; secured seats, 75 cents. 9 10 6t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT."
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16½

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for instruction, 3 months.......................$8·00
Terms for self practice, 3 months.......................$5·00
For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
798 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to Public Sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property, and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and as "The Intersection," is about 3¼ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons, on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.
6 11 m3m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARY L. HAINES, alias MARY L. AUSTIN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN F. METZ, Administrator of the estate of said decedent and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, September 24, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Wetherill House, in the city of Philadelphia.
9 13wfm5t WILLIAM [illegible] Auditor.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, R. FRANKLIN FALEY, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $50,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, in mortgage book B, page 118, etc., and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre on the 26th day of February, A. D., 1861, in mortgage book E, page 406, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request, to me directed, of the holders of more than $20,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises and franchises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company appurtenant to said road and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company and all the tolls, income, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railway depots and stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from said Tyrone Station, Blair county, to and through the borough of Phillipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23⅝ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

Payment on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase-money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN FALEY, Trustee, No 42 South Third street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.
6 11 m3m

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225,000, which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 3-3-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 176, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said Mortgage, expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
5 21 mf4m

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

CENTRAL DEPOT.

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,
THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ON ALL ORDERS OF $300,
FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. Loan, '71...	$95,000 00
120,000	" " 6 " " '81...	128,190 00
200,000	" " 7 3-10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes...	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan...	90,355 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan...	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan...	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds...	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds...	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds...	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia...	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company...	8,585 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company...	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call...	40,050 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan...	18,000 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property...	170,000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value....	$996,550 00
	Real Estate...	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made...	21,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company...	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value...	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks... $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer... 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,253,630 18

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George C. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Robert Burton, John D. Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Penistan, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 11§

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 1 3 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $11,467 53.
INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, Edward C. Dale, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Peter McCall.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t12

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks* only. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
DIRECTORS.
THOMAS CRAVEN, FURMAN SHEPPARD, THOS. MACKELLAR, JOHN SUPPLEE, JOHN W. CLAGHORN, SILAS YERKES, JR., ALFRED S. GILLETT, N. S. LAWRENCE, CHARLES I. DUPONT, HENRY F. KENNEY, JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahoney, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmond Castillon, Louis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 1§

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
For the Safe-keeping of Valuables under Guarantee.
CAPITAL, $500,000
DIRECTORS.
N. B. Browne, Clarence H. Clark, John Welsh, J. Gillingham Fell, Charles Macalester, Edward W. Clark, Alexander Henry, Stephen A. Caldwell, Henry C. Gibson.
President, N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President, CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer, ROBERT PATTERSON.
Office (at present) in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank.
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE FOURTH.
The Company will commence business on the 1st September, 1866, and will be prepared
TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS UNDER GUARANTEE
upon the following rates for one year or less period:—

Government and all other Coupon securities, or those transferable by delivery, including Bank Bills....	$1 00 per $1000
Government and all other securities, negotiable only by endorsement....	50 per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion....	$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion....	$2 00 per $1000
Silver or Gold Plate under seal, on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of....	$1·00 per $100

Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.
Wills, $5, which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.
Cash Boxes or small Tin Boxes, for papers of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen, Families, etc., will be received at $20 each box or trunk per year, contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited.
FOR COLLECTION OF INTEREST, ONE PER CENT ON AMOUNT COLLECTED.
COUPONS AND INTEREST WILL BE COLLECTED WHEN DESIRED AND REMITTED TO THE OWNERS.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED, ON WHICH INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED.
This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, Corporations, or Individuals.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 4 1m

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA. 18 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JEREMIAH HACKER, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, WM. C. LONGSTRETH, CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27§

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

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SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
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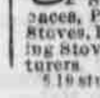

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1866.

Temperance in Political Discussion.

"The times are out of joint." Ultraism is the order of the day, and the earnest desire to grasp the truth and a decisive courage in maintaining it, engendered by our war, have proved contagious to manner as well as idea. Our people are rapidly falling into the grave error of supposing that the possession of positive views demands a positive way of expression, and have learned to believe that a loud voice and an excited delivery bring conviction. The bloody scenes through which we have passed in the last five years have brought us in contact with men who held sentiments at once disgraceful to themselves and insulting to their auditors. When these views were declared, it is no cause of surprise that loyal hearers lost their tempers and indulged in abuse. Because such was unavoidable in times of war, and the best of our citizens indulged in it, the masses of those who are but imitators have affected a loss of temper, until over all the land seems to have spread the epidemic of passion and the invitation, "Come, let us reason together," is almost unheard.

Now this condition of feeling is one which all right-thinking men will join with us in sincerely deploring. The only way in which a misjudgment can be corrected is by calmly arguing with the holder of the wrong views, and convincing him by quiet reasoning that he is in error. It is idle to endeavor to intimidate a sensible man into assenting to your views by using the voice of a Stentor, or going through some of the attitudes of the prize ring. Every man of any spirit will at once use a name as offensive as your own, and either return your violence, or, if he be a gentleman, quietly turn his back and leave you alone. To assault a man's doctrine is to make him their bitter advocate.

Our public speakers seem to have forgotten the maxim of Jefferson, "Error of opinion can be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it," and falling back to the more congenial doctrines of the Inquisition, seem desirous of making martyrs of all who do not agree with them in opinion. We repeat that such a state of affairs in the political world is one which should be deprecated and remedied. It is only natural that the fumes of war which still fill the atmosphere should lead to such excesses of expression as occasionally might be tolerated, but that they should be chronic is indeed a sad proof of national spirit and popular temper. The term "traitor" and "Copperhead" died with the fall of the Rebellion. We have no such persons now. There may be "traitors," and we believe there are, but so far as an overt act is concerned there are none in the country; and to term a man a "traitor" is a slander, for which he could recover damages in the courts. We regret to see this indiscriminate use of insulting titles. The Democracy call the Republican party "disunionists," and the Republican party retorts with the chaste epithet of "traitors," though both the terms are inapplicable. The Republican party has a record such as to render the name "disunionist" simply the spiteful utterance of an imbecile; while, if the conservatives do include all the late traitors, it is no reason why the party is traitorous. The expunging of all adjectives from the dictionary would tend greatly to advance decency and cultivate common sense among our political speakers. All sober-minded men are disgusted by hearing a speaker endeavor to overcome his adversary by indulging in such epithets as would do honor to a fishmonger of Billingsgate. Let us have some courtesy in political discussion, let a spirit of moderation in manner and temperance in utterance be inculcated; for unless some such reform is speedily made, we fear to think of what the style of argument in the next generation will be. The children who see their fathers always shake their fists in an opponent's face, will very likely not hesitate to put a bullet through a political opponent when they are men, and all discussion will degenerate into brute force. It is a duty our public men owe to their children, as well as to their own self-respect, that the excessive intemperance of language be immediately abandoned, and reason and politeness once more resume their sway.

The New York *Herald* contains a special despatch, stating that Jefferson Davis is to be released after the fall elections. We shall not be at all surprised. So far as we are concerned, we cannot see why he should not be as free as Stephens, Clay, and a host of others. If he is to be tried, let him be tried at once; if not, we see no use of holding him. It is for a principle, and not from personal enmity, that we recommend his punishment.

Gold still continues to flow hither from Europe. By the *City of London* we will have half a million more. Five-twenties declined slightly, but their introduction into the Paris Bourse will soon render us independent of British speculation. In Germany all our securities are in demand.

What the "Herald" Says.—The New York *Herald*, President Johnson's national organ, contains the following significant paragraph in its issue of this morning:—

"*We regard the contest between the President and Congress as virtually decided by Maine. We bow to the judgment of the people of the mighty North, and we trust that the President will shape his course accordingly.*"

The Gold Reserve.—We are glad to see that Mr. McCulloch has decided, and continues to stand steadfastly by his decision, not to sell any of the Government gold. There can be no possible good result from throwing it on the market. On the contrary, it will produce absolute evil. So long as it is understood that the power is vested in the Secretary to compel the fall of gold by flooding the market, so long can he have a far greater influence than when he has expended its force and the worst has been felt by Wall street. It is sound policy which dictates that the fear of ill is far greater than the ill itself. You can keep a man in terror so long as he does not know the exact power you have over him, but once exercise your full influence, and you either kill the man or else he ceases to fear you. We tried the experiment of attempting to control the market twice last winter, and it failed utterly. The power of the Treasury is negative, and as soon as it steps beyond that its influence ends. If the present wise course is followed out, we believe that we will have a return to specie payments in the course of a few years, and we hope that none of the addresses of Wall street bankers will cause the least deviation from the established rule of action.

"How I Managed my Children from Infancy to Marriage."—The great success which has attended our publication of the little novelettes, by Mrs. Warren, "How I Managed my House on £200 a Year," and "Comfort for Small Incomes," has induced us to give our readers the last of the series, 'How I Managed my Children from Infancy to Marriage." We will commence its publication to-morrow.

General Grant to Attend the Meeting of the Army of Tennessee.

The following correspondence is published in the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 12th inst:—

Cincinnati, September 11.—General U. S. Grant, U. S. A.—General:—The Society of the Army of Tennessee holds its annual social meeting at Cincinnati on the 14th of November next. The gathering will not be complete without you, its first commander and instructor in that art which most of us have happily laid aside. It was your first army, and was so trained by you in the beginning that no jealousy or ill-feeling ever marred the cheerfulness with which every order was obeyed, or the universal cordiality which made every one take pride in honors bestowed upon any of its members.

We hope for written assurance that you will share in the gathering of your old family.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

M. D. Leggett,	M. I. Force,
Charles Ewing,	A. Hickenlooper,
L. E. Yorke,	A. C. Parry,

On behalf of the Committee of Arrangements.

Cincinnati, September 11.—Brevet Major-General M. J. Force—General:—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from your Committee to be present at the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held in this city on the 14th of November next. It will afford me great pleasure to be present on that interesting occasion, and I know nothing now to prevent it. I therefore accept, with pleasure.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. Grant, General.

A Bold Hotel Thief.

Several Patrons of the Metropolitan, Fifth Avenue, and other Hotels Robbed—One of the Victims a Mexican General—The Thief an Insurance Broker—His Arrest, Etc.

For some days past Mr. Samuel Porter, Special Deputy Sheriff, employed at the Metropolitan Hotel, has been on the alert for a thief who had been entering boarders' rooms and purloining property. Late on Wednesday afternoon Mr. Porter observed a suspicious-looking man on one of the upper floors of the hotel, and accordingly watched his movements.

The stranger was seen to listen at the keyholes of several rooms, and, thinking the coast clear, the fellow, with a false key, entered room No. 103, occupied by General G. Sanchez Ochoa, of Mexico, and stole therefrom a coat, pair of pants, shirts, and other articles, valued at $77. The suspected party was immediately arrested by Mr. Porter, and gave his name as Henry Watson. On searching the prisoner the goods stolen from the Mexican General's room were found in Watson's possession. The accused also had in his pockets door keys from the Metropolitan and Fifth Avenue Hotels, and also the Astor House, besides a large number of trunk and skeleton keys. In one of Watson's pockets was discovered a pair of eye-glasses, it being a portion of $43 worth of clothing, etc., taken from the room of Mr. Charles W. Matheny, stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

This room was entered and robbed on the evening of the 10th instant, during the absence of Mr. Matheny. His property, with the exception of the eyeglasses, has not been recovered, the prisoner stubbornly refusing to tell what disposition he had made of it. Detective Elder yesterday assisted Mr. Porter in working up the case, and in doing so learned that a Catholic clergyman had been robbed of his robes at the Astor House; but as that gentleman is at present attending a convention in Baltimore he cannot now appear to make a complaint. Mr. Charles H. Harkness, also formerly stopping at the Astor House, had his room entered and robbed of a considerable amount of property, which has not been recovered.

Yesterday afternoon Watson was taken before Justice Dowling and committed to the Tombs for trial, bail being refused. He is twenty-five years of age, was born in Philadelphia, is an insurance broker, and says he lives in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. That he had a room there is certain, for the officers found a small quantity of stolen property there. Before being sent to the Tombs Watson was "shown up" to the principal hotel-keepers of the city, and had his picture taken for inspection in the Rogue's Gallery. It is the intention of the criminal authorities to have Watson indicted and tried in the course of three or four days.—*New York Herald.*

Attempt to Rob the Baltimore Post Office.—A man named P. Allen was arrested shortly after eleven o'clock on Saturday night, on the charge of having attempted to rob the Baltimore Post Office. He had got over into the yard, and succeeded in raising the sash of a side window of the office, when Henry Williams, one of the watchmen, who was inside, under the window, endeavored to catch him. Allen immediately jumped to the ground, and soon got over the railing, pursued by another watchman, who overhauled him on Second street, and took him back to the office. He was given over to the custody of Policemen Tucker and Owens, who took him to the Middle District Station, where Justice Spicer committed him to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Allen alleged that he only wanted to get a good place to sleep, but as he had $17 or $18 in his pocket, it is more probable that he wanted to rob the office. It is supposed that he came from New York city. —*Baltimore American, September 10.*

Exit Watermelons.—The watermelon season for the year is almost over. The melon patches have yielded well, and netted a good profit to their owners. They have also yielded large results to the physicians and undertakers, and helped to fill church-yards to a more than usual extent. Cholera is likely to disappear now.

A Letter from Major-General Custer on the Indianapolis Disturbances.

Cincinnati, Ohio, September 12.—To General S. Meredith—Dear Sir:—In compliance with your request, and to correct misrepresentations already published, I give you the following statement of what I saw relating to the disgraceful riot which occurred in Indianapolis on the evening of the President's reception in that city. I had returned to my room from the supper table, where I had left the President and most of the party. The streets about the hotel were densely packed by the crowd waiting to see and hear the President. Loud and continuous calls were made for Johnson, Seward, Grant, Farragut, and others.

I was seated in the window of my room, which was in the second story of the Bates House, and immediately overlooking the crowd in the street. Several hundred torches and transparencies borne among the crowd rendered the scene as light as mid-day, so that I could see and distinguish the faces of every person in the crowd below. I am thus minute in detail in order to prove to you that I could see all that was transpiring. Nothing of a disorderly character occurred until one of the Marshals of the day was seen making his way on horseback through the crowd to a point where torch-bearers were located. After apparently receiving directions to that effect, they began to move off in column.

This was the signal for an attack by the crowd, which was begun by knocking down torches and transparencies with clubs, and in some instances wresting them from the hands of holders. This continued without resistance for the space of probably two minutes, although several in the procession had been struck and beaten over their heads. A rush was finally made by the crowd, and several torches forcibly taken from the procession and the handles used as weapons against those in the procession. The transparency bearing the motto "Irish-American Citizens Welcome the President of the United States," seemed to be a special object of attack, and was seized and attempted to be trampled under foot. The attempt failed, and the bearer resisted by using his transparency as a club.

This was the signal for a general attack by the crowd. At this moment the first shot was fired, and as an effort has been made to attach the blame and responsibility of this disgraceful proceeding of that occasion upon innocent parties, and being in possession of facts which enable me to fix guilt where it belongs, I hereby state that I plainly saw the man who fired the first shot, and saw him at the moment he fired. He was one of the attacking party belonging to the crowd, and his aim when firing was directed into the procession and apparently at the bearer of the transparency referred to above. This was a signal for other shots, and it was not until after a dozen or so shots were fired by the attacking party that any was returned by those belonging to the procession, when a single man left the procession, stepped into the open space which had been cleared by the firing, and deliberately aimed and fired twice at one of the mob, who was some twenty yards distant, and who was still firing towards the torch-bearers. This closed the disturbance for the time being.

The facts, as I have related them, were witnessed by Mr. Spofford, of Boston, Mr. McGinnis, of Chicago, and two ladies, all of whom are members of the President's party, who were in my room at the time. General Grant also witnessed them from another window, and informed the President of what he had seen, a few moments after it transpired. After the President returned to his room, facing the balcony, the crowd again assembled in front, when another disturbance arose. I was standing with the President in his room, when I heard two or three shots fired; I looked out of the window just in time to see a man fire a pistol at another standing near him. The wounded man fell, and was soon after picked up and carried into a drug store on the lower floor. No more shots were fired.

General Grant, after twice appearing on the balcony and requesting the crowd to disperse and go home, induced respectable persons to do so. About one hundred and fifty or more of the roughs and Thugs of the city, and who probably began and upheld the riot, remained in front of the hotel, indulging in vile epithets, until a late hour. To use the words of Secretary Seward on that occasion, the loyal inhabitants had retired to their homes, while the disloyal remained in the street.

G. A. Custer.

The undersigned eye-witnesses of the riot at Indianapolis, on the evening of September 10, do hereby bear unqualified testimony to the accurate and truthful description thereof contained in the foregoing letter of Major-General Custer.

R. Spofford,
John McGinnis, Jr.

—*A portefaix* called Smith, and a woman called Brown, by trade a huckster, both natives of London, love each other tenderly, and desire to be united in marriage, but there is one obstacle to their being so; for the fact is, that one or other of the parties is always in prison—when one comes out of the House of Correction, the other goes in. In a very short space of time Smith has been imprisoned nineteen times and Mad'ile Brown fourteen. The 19th of last month, however, for a wonder, both were free at the same time, and everything was prepared for the wedding. Unluckily, when Smith, on the wedding-day, was going to the house of his fair bride to conduct her to church, he could not resist the temptation of stealing a pair of boots, which were hung at a shop-door. Caught in the act, poor Smith, instead of going to church, went to prison, and thus a marriage, which had been contemplated for five years, has been again obliged to be put off.

—Amongst the crowd of persons who, a few days ago, were amusing themselves at the Jardin des Plantes by watching the gambols of the monkeys, of which the Zoological Society has so splendid a collection, was an elderly gentleman, who wore a long beard. This gentleman, whilst watching the playful animals, approached unconsciously too close to the cage, when one of the mischievous monkeys seized him by the beard, and, drawing his face close to the bars, commenced to caress him in the most disagreeable manner. All efforts on the part of the elderly gentleman to disengage himself from the monkey's grasp were in vain, and it was not until five or six of the spectators had come to his aid that he was rescued from the animal's grasp, and this was not accomplished without his beard being considerably damaged in the struggle.

—News from Dr. Livingtone, the African explorer, has been received in England. His friend, Dr. Kuk, writes, under date of Zanzibar, July 11:—"Dr. Livingstone has fairly passed the troublesome Court people, and is living with a good chief, who seems to have taken his fancy. He is with the head man of Ugonano, a place thirty miles above the place where we turned on our boat voyage up the Rovumay, at the confluence of the Liendi. He now proposes leaving some of his baggage with this man, and exploring the north end of Nyassa. Afterwards he will return to Ugonano, and rest for a longer trip to Taujanyita. We send up his letters, and a supply of quinine and news, to await his return. Our next chance will probably be to send supplies to meet him at Ueiri. I cannot say they will ever reach, but they may, and such will be a windfall."

—Vera Cruz advices to the 25th of August report that Marshal Bazaine is concentrating a force at San Luis Potosi, to meet General Garia with thirty thousand men. It is supposed the general engagement will take place between San Luis Potosi and Mexico. Guerreos' liberal forces cut the bridges at Chichuila and Soledad. He then attacked Medellin with his advance, fifteen miles from Vera Cruz. He sacked the former town, containing twenty-five hundred inhabitants, mostly French, razing the place to the ground.

—The Gloucester (Mass.) *Advertiser* says:—"Eighteen vessels have arrived from the bay since our last issue, averaging about 250 barrels. Mackerel continues scarce, and we are informed that half of the fleet now in the bay will not average over 150 barrels apiece. Occasionally some of the vessels are lucky enough to fall in with a good school, and do pretty well; but as a general thing it is rather poor pickings. The market continues firm, and prices are greatly in advance of those of last season."

Another Atlantic Telegraph Project.—At a late meeting of the British Association, Mr. T. Holmes read a paper describing the route of the proposed North Atlantic Telegraph. There are to be four submarine lengths; the first, from Scotland to the Faroe Islands, of 210 miles; the second, of 240 miles; the third, of 743 miles; and the last, of 717 miles. It will be laid with much less risk and at less expense than the cable between Ireland and Newfoundland; and the author calculated that messages to America could be transmitted at something like half a crown a word. A short discussion followed the reading of this paper, in the course of which the scheme was spoken of as a most promising one by Professor Hennessey, Mr. Varley, and Captain Maury.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

☞ MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

Mujaviro.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

☞ FOR ALDERMAN,

FIFTH WARD,

WILLIAM W. DOUGHERTY.
9 12 1m]

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, September 14, 1866.
The citizens of Philadelphia are requested to meet THIS (Friday) EVENING, 14th inst., at NATIONAL HALL, MARKET Street, below Thirteenth.
Addresses will be delivered by the
Hon. WILLIAM WILLIS, of Tennessee,
Hon. WILLIAM HUNTER, of Tennessee.
Delegates to Loyal Convention.
Also,
Major JAMES HAGGERTY, of New York;
Major A. R. CALHOUN,
Late of 1st Kentucky Cavalry.
By order of the Committee on Public Meetings.
JAMES H. ORNE, Chairman.
Charles S. Ogden, Secretary. 1t

☞ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut.
PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1866.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 7th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Fifteenth street, from the south side of Spring Garden street to the north curb line of Brandywine street, and in Brandywine street from Fifteenth to Sixteenth street, to be built of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.
The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer, to the amount of seventy-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid, the balance to be paid by the city.
All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.
Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.
If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid.
Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
9 14 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

☞ NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his fire proof, June 3, 1866, viz.:—
City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12 462 12 4 3, 12,464, 12 465; Germantown Bank Nos. 1497 99 119; Commonwealth Bank No. 59; Arch st. bearer No 243; Point Breeze Park No 16; Gap Mining Company, No. 673
All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.
6 15 tm3u CASPER HEFT.

FALL STYLE HATS.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,

Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 13m4p] No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

REDUCTION IN PRICE
OF THE
AMERICAN WATCHES

MADE AT WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.

In consequence of the recent great improvements in our facilities for manufacturing, we have reduced our prices to as low a point as they can be placed
WITH GOLD AT PAR,
So that no one need hesitate to buy a watch now from the expectation that it will be cheaper at some future time. The test of ten years and the manufacture and sale of
MORE THAN 200,000 WATCHES,
Have given our productions the very highest rank among time keepers. Commencing with the determination to make only thoroughly excellent watches, our business has steadily increased as the public became acquainted with their value, until, for months together, we have been unable to supply the demand. We have repeatedly enlarged our factory buildings until they now cover over three acres of ground, and give accommodation to more than eight hundred workmen.
We are fully justified in saying that we now make MORE THAN ONE HALF OF ALL THE WATCHES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES. The different grades are distinguished by the following trade-marks on the plate:—
1. "American Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.
2. "Appleton, Tracy & Co." Waltham, Mass.
3. "P. S. Bartlett," Waltham, Mass.
4. "William Ellery."
5. OUR L. DIS' WATCH of first quality is named "Appleton, Tracy & Co." Waltham, Mass.
6. Our next quality of Ladies' Watch is named "P. S. Bartlett," Waltham Mass. These watches are furnished in a great variety of sizes and styles of cases.
The American Watch Co. of Waltham Mass., authorize us to state that without distinction of trade marks or price,
ALL THE PRODUCTS OF THEIR FACTORY ARE FULLY WARRANTED
to be the best timekeepers of their class ever made in this or any other country. Buyers should remember that, unlike the guarantee of a foreign maker, who can never be reached, this guarantee is good at all times against the Company or their agents and that after the most thorough trial, any watch should prove defective in any particular it may always be exchanged for another. As the American Watches made at Waltham are for sale by dealers general y throughout the country, we do not solicit orders for single Watches.
CAUTION.—The public are cautioned to buy only of respectable dealers. All persons selling counterfeits will be prosecuted.
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
9 14 tu th 3t4p No. 182 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE CHEAPEST
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
IN PHILADELPHIA,
HADDOCK & SON'S,
No. 618 MARKET Street,
9 14 3mrp Entrance on Decatur street.

AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTIES

CONVERTED INTO 5-20s.

STERLING, LANE & CO.,
9 6 tf5p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—MR. SARGENT'S orders are received as usual (during the past eight years) at MASON & CO.'S, No. 907 Chesnut street. Pianos reclothered without removing, to sound as good as new. 9 14 1m rp

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE NOW OPEN UPWARDS OF

THIRTY CASES

OF

SILKS,
FRENCH PLAID POPLINS,
PLAIN SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
ALL-WOOL POPLINS,
FANCY STYLE POPLINS,
SILK FACE POPLINS,
FINE FRENCH MERINOES,
PLAID MERINOES,
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
FINE CLOAKING CLOTHS, ETC.,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,

Which, with the selections made from other sources, makes our stock one of the most desirable in the country. 9 10 6t4p

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING

Direct from the Manufacturers, Dublin, Ireland,

THREE CASES

OF

"PIMS" BROS.,

CELEBRATED IRISH POPLINS,

In the Three Qualities of the Plain Goods, and all the New Styles of the Plaids.

9 10 mwf3t4p

NEW DEPARTMENT.

LADIES' KID GLOVES.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

At the solicitation of their customers, have concluded to keep LADIES' KID GLOVES.
We gave an order last Spring for

JOUVIN & CO.'S

Celebrated Kid Gloves,

As we desire only to keep the BEST MAKE. We are now prepared to show them to our customers.
9 14 fm2t3t4p

CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

PLAID POPLINS.

JUST OPENED,

SEVERAL CASES

OF

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AND

FABRICS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
9 14 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

NOW OPENING DAILY,

FRENCH FALL

AND

WINTER DRESS GOODS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER.

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
9 14 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

JAVA COFFEE.

Just in store, a very choice lot of

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE.

ALSO, WHITE LAGUAYRA, CEYLON, AND OTHER COFFEES.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 6p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

OLD AFRICAN COFFEE,

SMALL BEAN,

GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE,

GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14§ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

Importers and Dealers in Fine Groceries,

No. 1204 CHESNUT STREET,

Would respectfully state that no further interruption to their business will occur in consequence of the fire in the upper part of their establishment on the morning of the 6th inst., and are now ready to fill orders for their friends and the public, and will be thankful for their patronage. 9 11 6t

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF KENTUCKY MULES,
Five years old—15¾ hands high.
Inquire at
14* No. 945 RIDGE Avenue.

A GERMANTOWN FURNISHED HOUSE to let, the property of the late Dr. J. W. Moore, HARVEY Street. Apply on the premises.
PHILADELPHIA, September 11, 1866. 9 12 6t

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FIRST-class HOUSES on North Fifteenth street.
MURPHEY & TROUTMAN,
12 21* No. 32 N. FIFTH Street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE LARGE Dwelling House, No 415 S. Fifteenth street. Immediate possession. Apply to
E. HUNN, Jr.,
9 14 6t No. 613 ARCH Street.

BURNS & ATKINSON

No. 247 South ELEVENTH Street,

AND

No. 1107 PINE Street.

ENGLISH MERINOES,

DOUBLE TWILLED.

$1·10 for two yards wide English Merinoes, all the most desirable colors, and the heaviest cloth imported; 4¼ yards make a full dress, which, for style and texture, cannot be surpassed.

FRENCH MERINOES.

$1·15 for all the new shades in French Merinoes. These goods are the greatest bargains that will be offered this season, and we believe, decidedly, make the cheapest and best dress of all imported fabrics. A full line of dress goods in POPLINS, PLAIDS, and all the leading textures of the season.

BLANKETS.

Examine our prices, and also our Stock.
$4 75 9-4 BLANKETS ALL WOOL.
$5 75 10-4 BLANKETS, HEAVY AND FINE.
$6 50 10-4 BLANKETS, STILL FINER.
$7 50 11-4 BLANKETS, SUPERFINE.
Pillow-case and Shirting Muslins from the recent auction sales in New York, considerably under regular prices.
9 14 2t mwsfp

PATEK PHILLIPE & CO'S

CELEBRATED

TIME-KEEPERS.

—

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

SOLE AGENTS IN

PHILADELPHIA.
9 14 fmwtJ1]

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

—

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of

BONDS

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

HAVING FIVE YEARS TO RUN

AND

BEARING INTEREST AT

Six Per Cent., Payable January and July,

FREE FROM ALL GOVERNMENT AND STATE TAXES.

Convertible at Option of Holder any time before Maturity into their CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE LOAN.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD St.
9 10 tf

FIRST-CLASS BONDS.

—

SEVEN PER CENT.

North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT

85,

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending Wm. Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first-class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The above Bonds are rapidly passing out of our hands, and as we expect to raise the price shortly, we advise all who desire them to call promptly.

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 South THIRD St.

PHILADELPHIA 9 10 12t

CONNECTING RAILROAD BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the Mortgage Bonds of the Connecting Railroad Company. These bonds are secured by a MORTGAGE OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS upon the railroad connecting the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD with the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, and the payment of the principal and the interest FREE OF STATE TAX is GUARANTEED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. They have also the ADDITIONAL SECURITY OF A LEASE OF THE ROAD, IN PERPETUITY, TO THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, at a rent equivalent to SIX PER CENT. INTEREST UPON THE ENTIRE COST OF THE ROAD; this lease to take effect immediately upon the completion of the road, early in the ensuing year. The fulfilment of the conditions of the lease is further GUARANTEED BY THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANY, THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, thus making these eminently a FIRST-CLASS SECURITY IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

C. & H. BORIE,

No. 1 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN,

9 6 12trp S. E. COR. DOCK AND WALNUT.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.—There will be a mass meeting held this evening at National Hall, Market street. A number of addresses will be delivered.

The Citizens' Democratic Association will meet this evening at the corner of Ninth and Manilla streets.

A meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Johnson-Clymer Club will be held this evening at Tenth and Carpenter streets.

The Fourth Ward Republican Executive Committee meet this evening.

The Fourth Ward Democratic Executive Committee meet this evening.

The Seventh Ward "Boys in Blue" have a stated meeting this evening.

A meeting of the Drum Corps of the "Boys in Blue" this evening, corner of Eighth and Walnut streets.

Eighth Ward Democratic Convention will meet this evening, at No. 1224 Locust street.

A meetinu of the National Union Johnson Association of the Ninth Ward will meet this evening at the Washington Hose House.

A meeting of the Ninth Ward Democrats this evening at No. 10 South Broad street.

Twelfth Ward Johnson men will meet this evening at Fourth and Coates streets.

Fourteenth Ward "Boys in Blue" meet this evening at Mechanics' Hall, Coates street, above Eleventh.

Democrats of Fourteenth Ward will meet this evening at No. 1105 Coates street.

Fifteenth Ward Johnson and Clymer Soldiers' and Sailors' Club meet this evening at Logan Hall, No. 1705 Vine street.

THE SECESSION GAVEL.—In justice to Mr. E. B. Cuyler, the gentleman who presented the secession "gavil" to the Southern Loyalists' Convention, which assembled in this city on the 3d of this month, we will attempt to refute the charge "that it was stolen from that portion of the Charleston Convention which seceded from the main Convention and assembled in the Charleston Theatre, presided over by General Bayard, of Delaware." Mr. Cuyler claims, that, after the adjournment of that Convention to Baltimore, the "gavel" was returned to him by Mr. Merchant, the manager of the theatre, and he kept it all through the Rebellion, brought it to Philadelphia, and presented it to the Convenvention. This "gavel" *was never used in the State Secession Convention at Charleston, South Carolina.* The Charleston *Courier* is evidently laboring under a misapprehension. How it got into the newspapers is a mystery that will probably never be explained. We have positive proofs that this is the identical "gavel," let the Charleston *Courier* say what it may. It is clearly impossible to suppose this "gavil" to be in Charleston when we know it to be in this city. The *Courier* was, no doubt, misinformed, or there may have been a "gavel" substituted for this one; but *the* gavel is now in the possession of those who will keep it safe.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—The houses Nos. 1710 and 1712 Arch street, occupied by Mr. Clyde and Mr. Frishmuth, were broken into and robbed yesterday afternoon. The thieves, three in number, had sneaked in through the back yard and pried open a back window of one, and the door of the back entry of the other. Forcing their way into the houses, they ransacked everything, and stole clothing and other articles to the value of nearly or quite $1000. Among the articles stolen were three silk velvet circulars, two fine overcoats, a set of furs, opera coats, a silver watch, and a number of coins and various other articles. The party were seen coming from the premises, and Officer Davidson, of the Sixth District police, made chase after the party. As they saw the officers coming at Eleventh and Race streets, the bundle of booty was dropped and the robbers attempted to escape. Leonard Duford, alias "Shoey Miller," was arrested, and after a hearing this morning before Alderman Jones, he was bound over for a further hearing next Monday morning in the sum of $5000. Duford is a notorious thief, and had just served out a term in prison a few days since.

QUICK WORK.—Officer Myers, of the Harbor Police, did up a job in a remarkably workmanlike manner yesterday. Between the night of the 12th and the morning of the 13th some river thieves pried open the fore-hatch of the schooner *B. Stillman*, of Great Egg Harbor, as she lay at Croskey's wharf, below Green street, on the Delaware front, and forcing their way into the hold, stole some sixty fathoms of hawser, several smaller lines, several bags, and about two-thirds of a barrel of mess pork. They also stole the Captain's yawl boat to stow their plunder in. The whole property stolen, amounting to about two hundred dollars, was recovered and returned to the Captain yesterday afternoon.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—Herman Renman is the name of a brute of a fellow, who is totally destitute of all the feelings that should inspire man with respect for his fellows and respect for woman. He beat his wife in a most shocking manner last night, bruising her face in a fearful manner, until her cries for help aroused the whole neighborhood. Renman has for some time past beaten the woman in a most inhuman manner, and last night's work was but a repetition of many others. He was arrested at his residence, Sixth and Carpenter streets. This morning he had a hearing before Alderman Lutz, who committed him to answer.

STOLEN RAIMENT.—A very greedy thief, named Ann Walton, was arrested in Seventh street, near Shippen, yesterday morning, with a whole armful of stolen garments, which she was trying to dispose of cheap for cash. There were silk dresses, silk skirts, etc., to the amount of $200. When arrested she said she was from Jersey. She is one of those vagrants who are continually on the watch for plunder. She was committed by Alderman Tittermary for a further hearing.

The articles stolen are now at the Southwark Hall Police Station awaiting an owner.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Barney Gallagher was arrested, in the neighborhood of Thirty-ninth and Walnut streets, on the charge of committing an outrageous assault on a young woman. Gallagher is an old offender, and has frequently come under the notice of the police. Some time ago he was arrested while lying in wait for a man in a lonely place with the intention of robbing him. This morning Gallagher was committed by Alderman Allen, after a hearing, to answer the charge of assault and battery.

GAME.—E. L. Vogel, the well-known sportsman and dealer in game, has established himself in business at No. 113 South Second street, where he will be happy to meet his friends and customers. Mr. Vogel prides himself on his *reed-birds*, and he has made arrangements for keeping on hand a large stock of this favorite game during the fall. The birds will be shot and brought to town on the same day.

LARCENY.—Joseph McClintock was arrested at Thirteenth and Wood streets yesterday on the charge of stealing $600. He was held to answer in the sum of $1500 by Alderman Massey. His wife, Margaret McClintock, was arrested at Spring Garden Hall on the charge of being accessory to the fact, and was held in $1000 bail to answer at Court.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT A ROBBERY.—Chas. Wilson was arrested on the above charge last night. He was in the company of several notorious thieves, and was supposed to have been concerned in a robbery which took place several days ago. After a hearing before Alderman Jones, he was held to answer in the sum of $500.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Last night a boy named John Feltz, aged ten years, was run over on the Reading Railroad, at Richmond street, and had his right leg cut off. Although every effort was made to save him, he died soon after he arrived at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Eugene Hallowell fell through the hatchway, from the second story into the cellar, injuring himself severely, at the establishment of Dr. Levi Obenholtzer, No. 158 North Third street. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Mr. Hallowell lives in the neighborhood of Conshohocken.

POOR THING!—A young woman in the same jail where the assassin Pellicer is confined, has fallen deeply in love with that interesting Spaniard, and turns out many tallow candles while sitting up to write him tender letters. But Pellicer is thinking more of the hempen noose than the matrimonial one; and, though they say that "Love laughs at locksmiths," he finds that the locks of Kings county jail are nothing to snigger at. Besides, Mr. Pellicer don't understand English, and his Emily has to have all her fond effusions translated by another person. Think how embarrassing *that* is! This poor thing's case should excite the pity of all ladies whose beaux are out of jail, can talk English fluently, and wear becoming suits from

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

August Seven-Thirties
Converted into
Five-Twenties.
Apply to
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 South Third street.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

BURNT ALMONDS, Rose Almonds, Iceland Moss Paste, Cream Chocolates, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, Confectioner, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

A WAG wrote on the back of a fat alderman, "Widened at the expense of the corporation." He might write on the backs of most of our aldermen, "This coat was bought at the one price store of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental."

MAY'S GALLERY, S. E. corner Sixth and Callowhill streets, is the place to get perfect likenesses. Give him a call.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY.	GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.	SHUTTLE, OR LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINE, FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BE

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

RUSSELL—VOLL.—On the 10th instant, by Alderman Wilson Kerr, at his office, No. 226 Callowhill street, Mr. JAMES RUSSELL to Miss ANNIE E. VOLL, both of this city.

ZANE—KERN.—On the 12th instant, by the Rev John McLeod, WILLIAM C ZANE to SALLIE KERN, eldest daughter of Captain James Rowland, all of Philadelphia No cards.

DIED.

CUBLER.—On the 12th instant, HANNAH, wife of George Cubler, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Ann street, below Trenton avenue, Twenty-fifth Ward, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

DEALY.—On the 13th instant KATIE B. L., only daughter of Dennis F. and Anna E. Dealy, aged 4 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 509 Wharton street.

FRIED.—On the 11th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH FRIED, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 429 Richmond street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

GEISLER.—On Wednesday, September 12, Mrs. CATHARINE J. GEISLER, daughter of the late Charles Geisler, in the 44th year of her age.

Gone, but not forgotten.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, corner of Front and Norris streets on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

HARTMAN.—On the 11th instant, HENRY HARTMAN, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1307 Wood street. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

WHITALL.—On the afternoon of the 12th instant, JOSEPH WHITALL in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of Dr. S. S. Troth, S. W. corner of Seventh and Thompson streets, on Seventh day morning, the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Moorestown, N. J.

PICTURE NAILS, WITH RUBY, AZURE, Porcelain, and Brass Heads. A variety of sizes for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PATENT TOOL AND AWL HANDLES, containing a variety of Tools, all fitting into one handle; and a variety of Chests of Tools. Also, Boys' Turning Lathes, for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PEOPLE WHO LIKE TIGHT, SMOOTH Carpets, can get Carpet Stretchers with Crowbars, which are effectual for that purpose, and also good Carpet Tacks, Tack Drawers, and Hammers, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR."—Instruments to assist the hearing at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut 9 4 1m

NONE BUT THE BEST SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COAL, CAREFULLY PREPARED, AND AT LOWEST RATES. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
9 6 1m J. EVANS, BROAD and FILBERT.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst
I. M. Whilldin,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 78

STANDARD SCALES.

BANKS, DINMORE & CO.
(SUCCESSORS TO A. B. DAVIS & CO.)
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT STANDARD
SCALES,
suitable for Weigh Locks Railroad Tracks, and Depots, Coal, Hay and Live Stock.
Also, Improved Patent Scales for Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Steam Forges, Foundries and all the various descriptions of Dormant and Portable Platform Scales and Patent Beams.
N. W. Corner FIFTEENTH and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, Philadelphia [9 14 1mrp

C. M. Banks.	Lewis L. Houpt.
R. H. Dinmore.	Frederick A. Riehle.

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street. 518s

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 218

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No 44 N SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 9 8 6t*

SEWING MACHINES.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY now offer their celebrated Family and Manufacturing Sewing Machines at their new Office, No. 922 CHESNUT Street. The Howe Sewing Machines have now been before the public for more than twelve years, and their sale and popularity have been constantly on the increase. They are celebrated for doing the best work, using a much smaller needle for the same thread than any other machine; and by the introduction of the most approved machinery we have so increased the production of our machines and perfected the parts, that we are now able to meet all demands and supply the very best machines in the market. These machines are made under the immediate supervision of the President of the Company, Elias Howe, Jr., the original inventor of sewing machines. Observe the medallion head of Elias Howe, Jr., imbedded in each machine, without which none are genuine.
SIBLEY & STOOPS.
No. 922 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
Sole Agents for the Eastern part of Pennsylvania New Jersey, and State of Delaware, to whom all applications for agencies must be addressed. 9 14 6trp

CARPETINGS.

LEEDOM & SHAW,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
ARE OPENING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
Foreign and Domestic Carpetings,
In every style and variety. [9 4 3m5p

CHEROKEE CURE,
THE GREAT
INDIAN MEDICINE,
CURES ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY
YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION, VIZ.:—
SEMINAL WEAKNESS,
LOSS OF MEMORY, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE,
PAINS IN THE BACK,
DIMNESS OF VISION,
PREMATURE OLD AGE
WEAK NERVES,
DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALE COUNTENANCE,
INSANITY,
CONSUMPTION,
AND ALL DISEASES
That follow as a sequence of youthful indiscretions.

THE CHEROKEE CURE
Will restore health and vigor, and effect a permanent cure after all other medicines have failed.
Thirty-two page pamphlet sent in a sealed envelope, free to any address.
Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.
Sold by all Druggists; or will be sent by express to any portion of the world, on the receipt of price, by the sole proprietor,
DR. W. R. MERWIN,
No. 37 Walker street, New York.

CHEROKEE REMEDY

Cures all Urinary Complaints, viz.: Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Retention of Urine, Strictures of the Urethra, Dropsical Swellings, Brick Dust Deposits, and all diseases that require a diuretic, and when used in conjunction with the CHEROKEE INJECTION, does not fail to cure Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and all Mucus Discharges in Male or Female curing recent cases in from one to three days, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus or Whites in Females. The two medicines used in conjunction will not fail to remove this disagreeable complaint, and in those cases where other medicines have been used without success.
Price, Remedy, One Bottle, $2, Three Bottles, $5.
" Injection, " " $2, " " $5.
The Cherokee "*Cure*," "*Remedy*," and "*Injection*" are to be found in all well-regulated drug stores, and are recommended by physicians and druggists all over the world for their intrinsic worth and merit. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds—in order to make money—in place of these. *Be not deceived.* If the druggists will not buy them for you, write to us, and we will send them to you by express, securely packed, and free from observation. We treat all diseases to which the human system is subject, and will be pleased to receive full and explicit statements from those who have failed to receive relief hereto ore. Ladies or gentlemen can address us *in perfect confidence.* We desire to send our thirty-two page pamphlet free to every lady and gentleman in the land. Address all letters for pamphlets, medicines, or advice, to the sole proprietor,
Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
6 5 mwf3p No. 37 WALKER Street, N. Y.

EVANS & WATSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 5p

BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions, this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors, No. 28 DEY Street, New York.

Sold by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
4 10 thstu6mrp No. 232 N. SECOND St.

WINE, SUGAR, BUTTER,
AND OYSTER CRACKERS,
THE BEST IN THE CITY
FULLER & JOHNSON,
9 4 tuthslm] No. 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

ONLY BREAD FIT TO EAT.
What the Doctor said. One of the first Physicians of this city said to his patients:—"Use Aerated Bread. It's the only Bread fit to eat." We can give the name.
FULLER & JOHNSON,
9 4 tuthslm] No. 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street

CROCKER'S TIP-TOP CRACKERS.
TRY THEM, and see if the truth can't be told in an advertisement.
FULLER & JOHNSON,
9 4 tuthslm3p] No. 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of character, with advice on business health, education etc., given daily, by
9 1 stuth3mrp] J. L. CAPEN
at No. 25 S. TENTH Street, above Chesnut.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

LILLIE'S
CHILLED IRON SAFES.
"By Their Works Shall Ye Know Them."
CERTIFICATES.

CHICAGO, April 12, 1866
Messrs. Murray & Winne:—
Gentlemen:—On Thursday night, the 29th day of March, a gang of burglars visited our manufactory, which is situated in an unfrequented place, near the lake, and made a desperate attempt to open the Lillie's Safe you recently sold us, which, however, resisted all their efforts The safe bore marks of heavy sledging, but without any effect upon the chilled iron door. The dial of the lock was entirely destroyed, and will require to be replaced by a new one. Their most determined efforts seemed to be in the use of carefully prepared thin steel wedges, twenty of which were driven around the edge of the door, but did not disturb the fastenings of the safe in the least. Although we bought this as one of your common Mercantile Safes, we regard this severe test sufficient to prove it equal to any Burglar proof that can be made, and worthy to be confided in under any circumstances.
Yours respectfully, etc.,
DEGOLYER & BRO.

AN ATTACK ON THE SAFE OF THE TREASURER OF WILL COUNTY, ILL.
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, JOLIET, April 2, 1866.
Messrs Murray & Winne, Agents for Lillie's Safes:—
Gentlemen:—My office was entered on Monday night by some daring burglars, who forcibly opened the outer office door. I have in use a large Lillie's Patent Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, which the audacious villains made a desperate attempt to open, using all the formidable tools of old hands at the business. A heavy sledge, and some bars taken from a blacksmith's shop in the neighborhood had been used with much vigor. A number of their steel wedges were driven around and between the doors, without effect. Efforts to drill the safe were entirely futile In several places the point of the drill had made marks, only to show that the chilled iron was perfectly impenetrable. I send you the one door for repairs. Yours etc.,
FRED. SEHRING,
Treasurer of Will county, Ill.

ANOTHER FRUITLESS ATTEMPT TO ROB ONE OF LILLIE'S BANK SAFES.
NATIONAL BANK, SCHUYLERVILLE, N. Y., March 30, 1866.
Messrs. Lillie & Son:—
A desperate attempt was made to rob this Bank on the night of the 15th instant, as you have heard. The particulars are as follows:—The burglars entered the bank by prying open a window; they then tried the vault doors made by you by breaking off the knob and exploding what powder they could get in but doing no damage to the door. They finally succeeded in getting into the vault by digging through a heavy wall. Here they found a foeman worthy of their *steal*—one of your Burglar proof Safes—as it proved to be. They broke off the knob of the door, and tried in vain to drive in the spindle; they then broke off the handle and dial of the lock, and tried to cut out and to drive in the centre piece but failed also in this They then tried with heavy sledges to break in the doors which successfully resisted all their efforts. They evidently worked faithfully all night, as they were seen to leave the village about five o'clock in the morning
We have received the safe you sent us, and are confident, when locked, the contents are beyond the reach of thieves. Yours truly,
G. F. WATSON, Cashier

TRIAL OF A SAFE IN THE OFFICE OF C. B AND Q. R. R.
CHICAGO, September 13, 1865.
Murray & Winne, General Agents Lillie's Safes:—
Gentlemen:—The station agent at Downer's Grove reports one of your No. 8 Safes severely tested by burglars. They worked all night at it with drills, wedges and chisels, but the contents were undisturbed, and the safe apparently but little damaged Please send us one of the same size to replace it, also another of same size for use at Mendota. Our safe there (of another make) was broken into and plundered.
Yours respectfully, O P PRICE,
Purchasing Agent C B. and Q R R

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10, 1866.
Russell & Erwin, Manufacturers' Agents for Lillie's Safes:—
Gentlemen:—The safe referred to in our letter of February 9, as having preserved its contents perfectly from fire, was again subjected to a very severe test by the fire of last Sunday night—one of the most severe fires that has occurred in San Francisco It was taken from the ruins on Monday and on opening, all the books and papers were found in perfect condition, not the least sign of fire being visible inside the safe: this being the third time the safe has preserved its contents within the past five months.
J. B. HOLMES & CO.,
Grain and Produce Dealers.

A SAFE TWICE TESTED BY FIRE.
WEST TROY October 5, 1865.
This is to certify that at the fire which took place here September 5, 1865, the Lillie's Patent Safe which I had in my office, and which lay in a mass of burning coal, melting the brass entirely off, preserved my books, papers and money in perfect order, and leaving the safe in condition—except repainting—fit for immediate use.
This safe passed through the great fire in Troy in May, 1862, and then preserved its contents entire.
GEORGE F. MARK,
Superintendent W. Troy Ferry Company.

THE PORTLAND FIRE.
An Unparalleled Test
OF
LILLIE'S SAFE!
IN THE FIRE FIFTEEN DAYS!
The Second Time the Same Safe Passes the Fiery Ordeal—A Test no Sheet-Iron Safe Can Endure.

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE FOX.
PORTLAND July 20, 1866.
Messrs. Murray & Winne, Agents Lillie's Safes.
Gentlemen—We had a No. 7 LILLIE'S PATENT CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFE in our office on Exchange street, at the time of the great fire of July 4, 1866. The safe was in the second story of the building, and fell to the cellar, where it lay entirely unprotected for 15 days. When digging it out, yesterday afternoon we found the bricks surrounding it too hot to hold in the hand. On opening it this morning we found all the books and papers in a good state of preservation. This safe probably had as severe a test as any in the fire, as Safes of other makers in adjoining buildings had their CONTENTS BURNED TO CINDERS.
This is the SECOND TIME THIS SAFE HAS BEEN TESTED BY FIRE, as it was in the store of F. R. Harris when it was burned in February, 1861, at which time it also preserved its contents.
Our confidence in the fire-proof qualities of LILLIE'S SAFES is increased by unparalleled tests, and we have no doubt of their SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS.
Yours truly,
EDWARD & FRED FOX.

No safe of Lillie's make was destroyed in this fire or failed to preserve the contents, which fully endorses the high reputation of these Safes as being the most reliable fire-proof protection made.

The following important facts are most thoroughly demonstrated in the above certificates:—

First. That Lillie's safe stands the *second* fire as well as the first, and both Safe and contents still fit for use, while other Safes are *worthless* after the first fire, and, if the fire is severe, books and papers have to be copied, if preserved at all, and very frequently lost.

Second. That Lillie's Safes are honestly drill-proof perfectly *wedge-proof, powder-proof*, and, in every sense of the word, *burglar-proof*, and, as a further evidence, I assert that there never has been, to this time, one of Lillie's Bank Safes robbed (that is, Safes two inches thick)

A word to the public and to my old friends and patrons:—My motto is, "A nimble sixpence rather than a slow shilling." I have taken a roomy, convenient cheap store for five years, on Arch street, instead of a dear one on Chesnut My cartage is done with one horse instead of three horses. Economy and small profits is my motto. The Safe Works are now removed from Troy and in successful operation near Philadelphia, in this State and I trust hereafter to be able to furnish my patrons, cheaply and promptly, with the best Safes, Vaults, Locks, etc., in the United States or any other country.

M. C. SADLER, Agent
No. 639 ARCH STREET.

P. S.—I notice much has been said latterly about dry filling, alum, etc. I have only to say that usually, and generally, LILLIE'S SAFE is free from dampness, and does not mould books or papers; and will not, if perfectly manufactured, and hereafter all LILLIE'S SAFES will be warranted not to mould
8 29 sw M. C. SADLER, Agent.

AMERICAN GUM PAINT.

ECONOMY IN PAINT.
GET THE BEST.
The American Gum Paint Co.
AND
WHITE LEAD WORKS,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
BUTCHER'S PATENT
INDIA RUBBER PAINT,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PAINTS OF EVERY COLOR,
FROM THE FINEST WHITE TO THE DEEPEST BLACK,
Ground in Pure Linseed Oil and Dissolved Rubber.
MANUFACTORY,
S. E. CORNER TWENTIETH AND FILBERT STS
PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE,
No. 44 S. THIRD Street.

The superiority of the Rubber Paint over all others consists in its great durability, owing to the presence of dissolved Rubber in its composition. Dealers will find it to their advantage to buy this paint, as it possesses superior merits, and is, at the same time, as cheap as other makes, and when once introduced will be generally preferred. An improvement in paint has long been needed, and we feel confident that when fully understood, the Rubber Paint will become the great favorite

The attention of the public is particularly called to the following evidences of the peculiar merits of the Rubber Paint, and its superiority over the old article for the finest work, and especially for exposed surfaces of shipping, depots, cottages, roofs, damp walls, bridges etc. etc.

The rubber is first dissolved and then ground into the paint imparting to it all the well-known virtues of the rubber, namely, superior durability, elasticity, and great resisting power to water, and even acids. While superior in many respects,

IT COSTS NO MORE THAN OTHER PAINTS.

The American Gum Paint Company's Cottage Colors

These Colors are especially prepared for Cottages and Country Seats.

They are numbered from 1 to 16, and put up in cans, from 1 pound upwards. They are ground in pure Linseed Oil and Dissolved Rubber, and cannot be equalled for durability. The great advantage of these Colors over other makes is in their superior resisting power to acids and the weather. The soaps used for washing paint are composed of acids and lye, and will ofttimes destroy ordinary paints; hence the necessity of procuring an article which will resist all such influences.

FOR PRESERVING DAMP WALLS THIS PAINT HAS NO EQUAL,
IT WILL PREVENT THE ABSORPTION OF WATER, AND KEEP THE HOUSE DRY

REFERENCES

J. PATTERSON, Painter, No. 1825 Spruce street.
J. GIBSON, Painter, No 125 S. Eleventh street
A. H. HUNTER, Painter, No. 2 S Twelfth street.
HOOD & GAMBLE, Painters, Philadelphia.
MATTHEWS & MOORE, Machinists, Philadelphia.
MORGAN & ORR, Machinists, Philadelphia.
A. W. RUSSELL, Lancaster, Pa.
A. KING, Harrisburg, Pa.
W. R. BOGGS, Pittsburg, Pa.
G. W. KEPLER, Altoona, Pa.
J. KENNARD, Hestonville, Pa.
R. HOUSELMAN, West Philadelphia.
A. G. MORRISON, Coatesville, Pa.
J. C. WINNERY, Salem, Ohio.
D. W. SINGER, Ashland, Ohio.
KERR & MARVIN, Shelby, Ohio.
J. FUNK, Gallon, Ohio.
GRANTZ & CO., Akron, Ohio.
FAY & BROTHER, Painters, No. 47 South Third street
TENNIS & DANGLER, Cleveland, Ohio.
PRICE & CULBERTSON, Alliance, Ohio.
WOOLSTON & BENNETT, Cape Island, N. J.
E. F. G. MADDON, Millville, N. J.
QUIMBY & FRAZIER, Vineland, N. J.
SCULL & SON, Bridgeton, N. J.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT, Salem.
STEHLEY & BROTHERS, Hestonville Oil Works.
GRIMSHAW'S INDUSTRIAL OIL WORKS, Thirtieth and Hamilton streets.
BOWERS & KETCHUM, Oil Works, Hestonville.
HESTONVILLE R. R. CO.
CATAWISSA R. R. CO.
READING R. R. CO.
CENTRAL OHIO R. R. CO.
COLUMBUS and INDIANAPOLIS R. R. CO
LITTLE MIAMI R. R. CO
WEST CHESTER R. R. CO.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17, 1865.
To the American Gum Paint Company—Gents:—I have given your India Rubber Paint a full trial, and find it to possess a superior body; it flows smoothly, and when dry makes a gloss common to no other paint I have used your colors on the finest work for both house and sign painting, and they have given entire satisfaction. Your White Lead is equal to any in the market. I shall continue to use and recommend them to all who desire a superior article
Truly yours,
A. H. HUNTER,
House and Sign Painter,
No. 2 S Twelfth street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 19, 1865
To the American Gum Paint Company—Gents:—It gives me great pleasure to say that I have caused Butcher's Patent Rubber Paint to be used upon work done for me, and it has given great satisfaction. I believe it to be the best and most durable paint for metallic roofs, or indeed for any work in which the object is to resist dampness.
Respectfully, THEODORE CUYLER.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25 1865
To the American Gum Paint Company—Gents:—I have used several thousand dollars' worth of your Paint on bridges, passenger stations, freight houses, etc. etc. I believe it secures metallic surfaces from oxidation, and can be recommend especially when the works requiring it are extensive. I shall continue to use it, believing it to be to my advantage to do so
RICHARD B. OSBORNE,
Civil Engineer.

To the American Gum Paint Company—Gentlemen:—Having made use of your Patent Rubber Paint more or less for the last four years upon different kinds of metal as well as wood where it has been in constant contact with water I find it all I could wish, and recommend it to others who wish a paint that will stand the action of air and water, and is durable.
I remain yours, etc.,
E D. DAVIS,
No. 62 Fulton street.
New York July 26, 1860.

To the American Gum Paint Company—Gentlemen:—For many years we have been anxious to secure a paint that would effectually resist the action of air on iron and prevent corrosion We have tried many recommended for this purpose, but have found them worthless After testing your India Rubber Paint, we are confident of its superiority, and shall continue to use it at our works. We consider it invaluable
MORGAN, ORR & CO.,
Engine and Boiler Builders,
No. 1119 Callowhill street.

To the American Gum Paint Company—Gents:—We have used various paints manufactured for coating iron surfaces and machinery, but have found none to equal your Rubber Paint. It effectually resists the action of air and dampness.
KREIDER, ZINDGRAF & CO., Machinists,
No 1030 Germantown road.

I have used the India Rubber Paint on the roof of my dwelling and bath tubs. I believe it to be admirably adapted to outside and inside painting, preventing oxidation, and at the same time durable and economical. For such purposes there is no better paint in the mark
JAMES POLLOCK,
Director United States Mint.
9 14 21-8t 11 25-91 6t

FOURTH EDITION

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR

Accident at Johnstown, Pa.

The Falling of a Platform.

Hundreds of Persons Precipitated Twenty Feet.

Extent of the Injury Not Known.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PITTSBURG, September 14.—The Presidential party left at 8 o'clock this morning. Secretary Seward is still unwell. He will remain until the next train, and will reach Washington on Saturday night.

JOHNSTOWN, September 14.—We reached Johnstown at 10·45 A. M. The train has stopped at several places, where the President made a few remarks.

CONEMAUGH, Pa., September 14.—While the Presidential party were halting at Johnstown, a platform over the old Canal fell in, precipitating hundreds of men, women, and children a distance of probably twenty feet, and piling them one on the other. There was much screaming, and the rushing of friends to the rescue, and great excitement ensued. The train, however, moved on before the extent of the damage could be ascertained.

Commercial Advices from Europe by Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday Evening, September 12.—The Breadstuffs market is firm at the advance reported on Tuesday (1@2s. for flour). The Tallow market is firm.

LONDON, Wednesday Evening, September 12.—The Money market is unchanged. Consols closed at 89¼ for money. American securities are firmer, and prices have generally advanced. The closing quotations are as follows:—United States Five-twenties, 72½; Erie Railroad shares, 45½; Illinois Central, 79½.

Canada.

OTTAWA, C. W., September 14.—A proclamation has been issued abolishing the free ports of Sault St. Marie and Gaspe.

A camp for the volunteers of Lower Canada will be organized immediately in the neighborhood of Sherburn, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway.

TORONTO, September 14.—Four directors of the Georgia Bay Canal have resigned, having become dissatisfied with the proceedings of the Company.

Seven Fenian prisoners captured off Fort Erie, in June last, have been released on their own recognizances, there being no evidence to warrant their future detention.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, September 14.—The barque *Modena*, from New Castle, in coming up the harbor this morning, struck on a rock and sprang a leak. In order to prevent her from sinking she was run ashore on Apple Middle, where she remains, leaking badly. She has a cargo of oats.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Cotton firm. Flour declined 15@20c. Sales of 6500 bbls. at $6@11·75 for State; $9 30@13 25 for Ohio; $6@10·75 for Western; Southern drooping; 800 bbls sold at unchanged prices. Wheat dull; sales of 13 000 bushels at $1·50 for Chicago spring; $2·25 for good No. 2 Milwaukee Club; $2 72 for Amber State. Corn steady; sales of 46,000 bush. at 83@83½c. Pork steady at $33·12½@33 25. Lard dull at 17½@20c. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, September 14.—Flour very firm. Wheat firm; red, $2 80@2·85. Corn dull with a declining tendency. Oats heavy, at 44@45c. Provisions steady. Groceries inactive. Whisky firm, Pennsylvania, $2 32@2·33.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 14.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 City 6s old....	95½	100 sh Penn R.......	57
$1000 Pa R 1st m 6s.	99	50 sh do........	56
$1050 US 5-20s'62coup	110¾	15 sh do........	56
$6000 do........	110¾	38 sh do...lots..	57½

SECOND BOARD

$3000 City 6s, old....	95½	100 sh Cata pf....b60	33
$500 do.....new	99⅞	100 sh do.......b5	33
100 sh St Nch Coal.	2¼	100 sh do......b60	32¾
100 sh do.........	2¼	100 sh do......b60	31¾
100 sh Lehigh Zinc..	45	400 sh Pa & E....b60	33

MEDICAL.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREY'S
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success: Simple, Prompt, Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable.

No.		Cents.
1,	Cures FEVERS, Congestions and Inflammations..	25
2,	" WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc......	25
3,	" CRYING COLIC, or Teething of Infants......	25
4,	" DIARRHŒA of children or adults...........	25
5,	" DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic........	25
6,	" CHOLERA MORBUS, Nausea, or Vomiting..	25
7,	" COUGHS, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis.....	25
8,	" NEURALGIA, Toothache, Nervous Pains	25
9,	" HEADACHES, Sick Headache, or Vertigo....	25
10,	" DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach, Costiveness..	25
11,	" SUPPRESSED, scanty, or painful Periods....	25
12,	" FEMALE Difficulties...........................	25
13,	" CROUP, Hoarse Cough, Difficult Breathing...	25
14,	" SALT Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..........	25
15,	" RHEUMATISM, and all Rheumatic Pains.....	25
16,	" FEVER and Ague, Chill Fever—old Agues...	50
17,	" PILES, internal or external, blind or bleeding.	50
18,	" OPHTHALMY, sore, inflamed Eyes or Eyelids	50
19,	" CATARRH, acute or chronic, or Influenza....	50
20,	" WHOOPING-COUGH or Spasmodic Coughs..	50
21,	" ASTHMA, oppressed difficult Breathing.......	50
22,	" EAR Discharges, and Impaired Hearing.......	50
23,	" SCROFULA, enlarged Glands and Swellings..	50
24,	" GENERAL Debility, or Physical Weakness...	50
25,	" DROPSY and scanty Secretions..............	50
26,	" SEA-Sickness, or sickness from riding.........	50
27,	" KIDNEY Disease, Gravel, Renal Calculi......	50
28,	" NERVOUS Debility, Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges......................	100
29,	" SORE Mouth, or Canker.......................	50
30,	" URINARY Incontinence, or wetting the bed..	50
31,	" PAINFUL Periods, even with Spasms.........	50
32,	" SUFFERINGS at change of life................	100
33,	" EPILEPSY, Spasms, and St. Vitus' Dance...	100
34,	" DIPHTHERIA and ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES.—Case of Thirty-five Vials, morocco case, and book complete, $10. Case of Twenty large vials in morocco, and book $6. Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

VETERINARY SPECIFICS.—Mahogany cases, 10 vials, $10. Single vials, with directions, $1.

These Remedies by the case or single box, sent free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. 6 27 smw

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

SIX MONTHS AT THE WHITE HOUSE WITH ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By F. B. Carpenter. Hurd & Houghton.

We had formed high expectations of this work of Mr. Carpenter's, as he had ample opportunity by personal contact for compiling a full and spicy record of the daily life of the lamented Lincoln. In some respects he has fulfilled our expectations, and in some he has failed. We are led to believe that Mr. Carpenter was not in near so intimate personal relations with the President as newspaper paragraphs had caused us to believe. Nor is it natural that a stranger should be admitted into the secret councils of the Executive upon no recommendation but a desire to paint a picture. In fact, Mr. Carpenter acknowledges that he got but a glimpse of a Cabinet session, and that, as a general rule, he restricted himself to his own apartment. He would lead us to think that his picture was the work of inspiration, as he conceived of how the Cabinet ought to have sat in conformity to a geometric theory of their anti-slavery enthusiasm, and he tells us that his conceptions turned out to be literally correct. Probably Mr. Carpenter is endowed with second sight.

The work is a vast compilation of anecdotes, many of them old, some of them new, and a very large proportion of them were detailed by Mr. Carpenter from hearsay, and not from personal contact with his Excellency. Wherever he has come across an anecdote he has cut it out and put it away, and we have certainly a very pleasant but a decidedly unreliable work as the fruits of his toil. No new light is thrown on Mr. Lincoln's character, but many of the stories are so good as to deserve, and will repay, attention.

We will give a few extracts in order to illustrate the style of the book:—

The 25th of April, Burnside's command marched through Washington, on the way from Annapolis, to reinforce the Army of the Potomac. The President reviewed the troops from the top of the eastern portico at Willard's Hotel, standing with uncovered head while the entire thirty thousand men filed through Fourteenth street. Of course the passage of so large a body of troops through the city—presaging as it did the opening of the campaign—drew out a numerous concourse of spectators, and the coming movement was everywhere the absorbing topic of conversation. Early in the evening, Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, with a friend, came into the President's office. As he sat down he referred to the fine appearance of Burnside's men; saying, with much emphasis, "Mr. President, if there is in the world one man more than another worthy of profound respect, it is the volunteer citizen soldier." To this Mr. Lincoln assented, in a quiet way—the peculiar dreaminess of expression so remarkable at times, stealing over his face as his mind reverted to the thousands whose lives had been so freely offered upon the altar of their country, and the myriad homes represented by the thronging columns of the day's review, in so many of which there was henceforth to be weary watching and waiting for footsteps which would return no more.

I took this opportunity to get at the truth concerning a newspaper story which went the rounds a year or two previous, purporting to be an account of a meeting of the loyal Governors in Washington, early in the war. It was stated that the President laid the condition of the country before such a council, convened at the White House, and anxiously awaited the result. An oppressive silence followed. Curtin was represented as having been standing, looking out of one of the windows, drumming unconsciously upon a pane of glass. Mr. Lincoln, at length addressing him personally, said:—"Andy, what is Pennsylvania going to do?" Turning around, Curtin replied:—"She is going to send twenty thousand men to start with, and will double it, if necessary!" "This noble response" (quoted from memory) "overwhelmed the President, and lifted the dead weight which seemed to have paralyzed all present."

I repeated this account substantially as here given; but both parties smiled and shook their heads. "It is a pity to spoil so good a story," replied the President; "but, unfortunately, there is not a word of truth in it. I believe the only convocation of Governors that has taken place during the war," he added, looking at Curtin, "was that at Altoona—was it not?"

Subsequently the two gentlemen proposed to visit my room, and Mr. Lincoln accompanied them. Sitting down under the chandelier on the edge of the long table, which ran the whole length of the apartment, swinging back and forth his long legs, passing his hand occasionally over his brow and through his rough hair (his appearance and manner come back to me most vividly, as I write), he listened abstractedly to my brief explanation of the design of the picture. When I ceased, he took up the record in his own way. "You see, Curtin," said he, "I was brought to the conclusion that there was no dodging this negro question any longer. We had reached the point where it seemed that we must avail ourselves of this element, or in all probability go under." He then went over the circumstances attending the step, in much the same language he had used upon the occasion of my first interview with him. Governor Curtin remarked that the impression prevailed in some quarters that Secretary Seward opposed the policy. "That is not true," replied Mr. Lincoln; "he advised postponement at the first meeting, which seemed to me sound. It was Seward's persistence which resulted in the insertion of the word 'maintain,' which I feared, under the circumstances, was promising more than it was quite probable we could carry out."

The bill empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the surplus gold had recently passed, and Mr. Chase was then in New York, giving his attention personally to the experiment. Governor Curtin referred to this, saying, "I see by the quotations that Chase's movement has already knocked gold down several per cent." This gave occasion for the strongest expression I ever heard fall from the lips of Mr. Lincoln. Knotting his face in the intensity of his feeling, he said:—"Curtin, what do you think of those fellows in Wall street, who are gambling in gold at such a time as this?" "They are a set of sharks," returned Curtin. "For my part," continued the President, bringing his clenched hand down upon the table, "I wish every one of them had his *devilish* head shot off!"

* * * * * * *

On the morning of Mr. Lincoln's arrival in Washington, just before his inauguration, it will be remembered that the Peace Convention was in session. Among those who were earliest to call upon him was a gentleman from Pennsylvania, who had been in Congress with him, and who was a member of the Peace Convention. He at once commenced plying the President elect with urgent reasons for *compromising* matters in dispute, saying:—"It must be done sooner or later, and that this seemed the propitious moment." Listening attentively to all that was said, Mr. Lincoln finally replied:—"Perhaps your reasons for compromising the alleged difficulties are correct, and that now is the favorable time to do it; still, if I remember correctly, *that* is not what *I* was elected for!"

The same day, at Willard's Hotel, a gentleman from Connecticut was introduced, who said he wanted nothing but to take the incoming President by the hand. Mr. Lincoln surveyed him from head to foot, and giving him a cordial grasp, replied:—"You are a *rare* man."

During the brief period that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was editor-in-chief of the *Independent*, in the second year of the war, he felt called upon to pass some severe strictures upon the course of the Administration. For several weeks the successive leaders of the editorial page were like bugle-blasts, waking the echoes throughout the country. Somebody cut these editorials out of the different numbers of the paper, and mailed them all to the President under one envelope. One rainy Sunday he took them from his drawer, and read them through to the very last word. One or two of the articles were in Mr. Beecher's strongest style, and criticized the President in no measured terms. As Mr. Lincoln finished reading them, his face flushed up with indignation. Dashing the package to the floor, he exclaimed:—"Is thy servant a *dog*, that he should do this thing?"

The excitement, however, soon passed off, leaving no trace behind of ill-will towards Mr. Beecher; and the impression made upon his mind by the criticism was lasting and excellent in its effects.

Mr. Lincoln's popularity with the soldiers and the people is well illustrated in the following incidents:—

Just after the Presidential nominations had been made in 1864, a discussion arose in a certain regiment of the Army of the Potomac as to the merits of the two candidates. Various opinions had been warmly expressed, when at length a German spoke. "I goes," said he, "for Fader Abraham. Fader Abraham, he likes the soldier-boy. Ven he serves tree years he gives him four hundred dollar, and re-enlists him von veteran. Now Fader Abraham, he serve four years. We re-enlist him four years more, and make *von veteran of him*."

The night following the election, a clergyman of Middletown, Conn., at a torchlight display, exhibited a transparency over his door, with a quotation from Genesis xxii. 15:—"The angel of the Lord called unto Abraham out of heaven a second time."

A few days before the reinauguration of Mr. Lincoln, my picture was placed temporarily on exhibition in the Rotunda of the Capitol. As the workmen were raising it to its place over the northern door leading to the Senate Chamber, a group gathered in front of it, among whom was Policeman R——, of the Capitol squad. As the painting reached its position, a wandering sunbeam crept in from the top of the great dome and settled full upon the head of Mr. Lincoln, leaving all the rest of the picture in shadow. The effect was singular and wonderful. "Look!" exclaimed the enthusiastic R——, pointing to the canvas; "that is as it should be. God bless him; may the sun shine upon his head forever."

* * * * * * *

It is of interest to know of Mr. Lincoln's religious feelings, and of these Mr. Carpenter speaks from personal knowledge:—

Much has been said and written, since Mr. Lincoln's death, in regard to his religious experience and character. Two or three stories have been published, bearing upon this point, which I have never been able to trace to a reliable source; and I feel compelled to state my belief that the facts in the case—if there were such—have received in some way an unwarranted embellishment. Of all men in the world, the late President was the most unaffected and truthful. He rarely or never used language loosely or carelessly, or for the sake of compliment. He was the most indifferent to the effect he was producing, either upon official representatives or the common people, of any man ever in public position.

In the ordinary acceptation of the term, I would scarcely have called Mr. Lincoln a *religious* man, and yet I believe him to have been a sincere *Christian*. A constitutional tendency to dwell upon sacred things, an emotional nature which finds ready expression in religious conversation and revival meetings, the culture and development of the devotional element till the expression of such thought and experience becomes habitual, were not among his characteristics. Doubtless he felt as deeply upon the great questions of the soul and eternity as any other thoughtful man; but the very tenderness and humility of his nature would not permit the exposure of his inmost conviction, except upon the rarest occasions, and to his most intimate friends. And yet, aside from emotional expression, I believe no man had a more abiding sense of his dependence upon God, or faith in the divine government, and in the power and ultimate triumph of truth and right in the world. The Rev. J. P. Thompson, of New York, in an admirable discourse upon the life and character of the departed President, very justly observed:—"It is not necessary to appeal to apocryphal stories—which illustrate as much the assurance of his visitors as the simplicity of his faith—for proof of Mr. Lincoln's Christian character." If his daily life and various public addresses and writings do not show this, surely nothing can demonstrate it.

Fortunately there is sufficient material before the public upon which to form a judgment in this respect, without resorting to apocryphal resources.

The Rev. Mr. Willets, of Brooklyn, gave me an account of a conversation with Mr. Lincoln, on the part of a lady of his acquaintance, connected with the "Christian Commission," who in the prosecution of her duties had several interviews with him. The President, it seemed, had been much impressed with the devotion and earnestness of purpose manifested by the lady, and on one occasion, after she had discharged the object of her visit, he said to her:—"Mrs. ——, I have formed a high opinion of your Christian character, and now, as we are alone, I have a mind to ask you to give me, in brief, your idea of what constitutes a true religious experience." The lady replied at some length, stating that, in her judgment, it consisted of a conviction of one's own sinfulness and weakness, and personal need of the Saviour for strength and support; that views of mere doctrine might and would differ, but when one was really brought to feel his need of divine help, and to seek the aid of the Holy Spirit for strength and guidance, it was satisfactory evidence of his having been born again. This was the substance of her reply. When she had concluded, Mr. Lincoln was very thoughtful for a few moments. He at length said, very earnestly, "If what you have told me is really a correct view of this great subject, I think I can say with sincerity that I hope I am a Christian. I had lived," he continued, "until my boy Willie died, without realizing fully these things. That blow overwhelmed me. It showed me my weakness as I had never felt it before, and if I can take what you have stated as a *test*, I think I can safely say that I know something of that *change* of which you speak; and I will further add, that it has been my intention for some time, at a suitable opportunity, to make a public religious profession."

Mr. Noah Brooks, in some "reminiscences," already quoted from in these pages, gives the following upon this subject:—

"Just after the last Presidential election he said:—'Being only mortal, after all, I should have been a little mortified if I had been beaten in this canvass; but that sting would have been more than compensated by the thought that the people had notified me that all my official responsibilities were soon to be lifted off my back.' In reply to the remark that he might remember that in all these cares he was daily remembered by those who prayed, not to be heard of men, as no man had ever before been remembered, he caught at the homely phrase, and said:—'Yes, I like that phrase, "not to be heard of men," and guess it is generally true, as you say; at least, I have been told so, and I have been a good deal helped by just that thought.' Then he solemnly and slowly added:—'I should be the most presumptuous blockhead upon this footstool, if I for one day thought that I could discharge the duties which have come upon me since I came into this place, without the aid and enlightenment of One who is stronger and wiser than all others.'

"At another time he said cheerfully:—'I am very sure that if I do not go away from here a wiser man, I shall go away a better man, for having learned here what a very poor sort of a man I am.' Afterwards, referring to what he called a change of heart, he said he did not remember any precise time when he passed through any special change of purpose, or of heart; but he would say, that his own election to office, and the crisis immediately following, influentially determined him in what he called 'a process of crystallization,' then going on in his mind. Reticent as he was, and shy of discoursing much of his own mental exercises, these few utterances now have a value with those who knew him, which his dying words would scarcely have possessed.

"On Thursday of a certain week, two ladies, from Tennessee, came before the President, asking the release of their husbands, held as prisoners of war at Johnson's Island. They were put off until Friday, when they came again, and were again put off until Saturday. At each of the interviews one of the ladies urged that her husband was a religious man. On Saturday, when the President ordered the release of the prisoner, he said to this lady:—'You say your husband is a religious man; tell him, when you meet him, that I say I am not much of a judge of religion, but that in my opinion the religion which sets men to rebel and fight against their Government, because, as they think, that Government does not sufficiently help *some* men to eat their bread in the sweat of *other* men's face, is not the sort of religion upon which people can get to heaven.'"

"On an occasion I shall never forget," says the Hon. H. C. Deming, of Connecticut, "the conversation turned upon religious subjects, and Mr. Lincoln made this impressive remark:—'I have never united myself to any church, because I have found difficulty in giving my assent, without mental reservation, to the long, complicated statements of Christian doctrine which characterize their articles of belief and confessions of faith. When any church will inscribe over its altar, as its sole qualification for membership,' he continued, 'the Saviour's condensed statement of the substance of both law and gospel: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself," that church will I join with all my heart and all my soul.'"

At a dinner-party in Washington, composed mainly of opponents of the war and the Administration, Mr. Lincoln's course and policy were, as usual with this class, the subject of vehement denunciation. This had gone on for some time, when one of the company, who had taken no part in the discussion, asked the privilege of saying a few words.

"Gentlemen," said he, "you may talk as you please about Mr. Lincoln's capacity; I don't believe him to be the ablest statesman in America, by any means, and I voted against him on both occasions of his candidacy. But I happened to see, or rather to hear, something, the other day, that convinced me that, however deficient he may be in the head, he is all right in the heart. I was up at the White House, having called to see the President on business. I was shown into the office of his private secretary, and told that Mr. Lincoln was busy just then, but would be disengaged in a short time. While waiting, I heard a very earnest prayer being uttered in a loud female voice in the adjoining room. I inquired what it meant, and was told that an old Quaker lady, a friend of the President's, had called that afternoon and taken tea at the White House, and that she was then praying with Mr. Lincoln. After the lapse of a few minutes the prayer ceased, and the President, accompanied by a Quakeress not less than eighty years old, entered the room where I was sitting. I made up my mind then, gentlemen, that Mr. Lincoln was not a bad man; and I don't think it will be easy to efface the impression that the scene I witnessed and the voice I heard made on my mind!"

* * * * * * *

Upon the betrothal of the Prince of Wales to the Princess Alexandra, Queen Victoria sent a letter to each of the European sovereigns, and also to President Lincoln, announcing the fact. Lord Lyons, her ambassador at Washington—a "bachelor," by the way—requested an audience of Mr. Lincoln, that he might present this important document in person. At the time appointed he was received at the White House, in company with Mr. Seward.

"May it please your Excellency," said Lord Lyons, "I hold in my hand an autograph letter from my royal mistress, Queen Victoria, which I have been commanded to present to your Excellency. In it she informs your Excellency that her son, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, is about to contract a matrimonial alliance with her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra of Denmark."

After continuing in this strain for a few minutes, Lord Lyons tendered the letter to the President and awaited his reply. It was short, simple, and expressive, and consisted simply of the words:—

"Lord Lyons, go thou and do likewise."

It is doubtful if an English ambassador was ever addressed in this manner before, and it would be interesting to learn what success he met with in putting the reply in diplomatic language when he reported it to her Majesty.

The antagonism between the Northern and Southern sections of the Democratic party, which culminated in the nomination of two separate tickets in 1860, was a subject to draw out one of Mr. Lincoln's hardest hits.

"I once knew," said he, "a sound churchman by the name of Brown, who was a member of a very sober and pious committee having in charge the erection of a bridge over a dangerous and rapid river. Several architects failed, and at last Brown said he had a friend named Jones, who had built several bridges, and undoubtedly could build that one. So Mr. Jones was called in. 'Can you build this bridge?' inquired the committee. 'Yes,' replied Jones, 'or any other. I could build a bridge to the infernal regions, if necessary!' The committee were shocked, and Brown felt called upon to defend his friend. 'I know Jones so well,' said he, 'and he is so honest a man and so good an architect, that if he states soberly and positively that he can build a bridge to—to ——, why, I believe it; but I feel bound to say that I have my doubts about the abutment on the infernal side.' So," said Mr. Lincoln, "when politicians told me that the Northern and Southern wings of the Democracy could be harmonized, why, I believed them, of course; but I always had my doubts about the 'abutment' on the *other* side."

About the time Mr. Lincoln began to be known as a successful lawyer, he was waited upon by a lady, who held a real-estate claim which she desired to have him prosecute, putting into his hands, with the necessary papers, a check for two hundred and fifty dollars, as a retaining fee. Mr. Lincoln said he would look the case over, and asked her to call again the next day. Upon presenting herself, Mr. Lincoln told her that he had gone through the papers very carefully, and he must tell her frankly that there was not a "peg" to hang her claim upon, and he could not conscientiously advise her to bring an action. The lady was satisfied, and, thanking him, rose to go. "Wait," said Mr. Lincoln, fumbling in his vest pocket; "here is the check you left with me." "But, Mr. Lincoln," returned the lady, "I think you have earned *that*." "No, no," he responded, handing it back to her; "that would not be right. I can't take *pay* for doing my duty."

Mr. Lincoln liked to feel himself the attorney of the people, not their ruler. Speaking once of the probability of his renomination, he said:—"If the people think I have managed their 'case' for them well enough to trust me to carry it up to the next term, I am sure I shall be glad to take it."

Judge Baldwin, of California, being in Washington, called one day on General Halleck, and, presuming upon a familiar acquaintance in California a few years before, solicited a pass outside of our lines to see a brother in Virginia, not thinking that he would meet with a refusal, as both his brother and himself were good Union men. "We have been deceived too often," said General Halleck, "and I regret I can't grant it." Judge Baldwin then went to Stanton, and was very briefly disposed of, with the same result. Finally, he obtained an interview with Mr. Lincoln, and stated his case. "Have you applied to General Halleck?" inquired the President. 'Yes, and met with a flat refusal," said Judge Baldwin. "Then you must see Stanton," continued the President. "I have, and with the same result," was the reply. "Well, then," said Mr. Lincoln, with a smile, "I can do nothing; for you must know *that I have very little influence with this Administration.*"

Mr. Colfax told me of a gentleman's going to the President, one day, with a bitter denunciation of Secretary Stanton and his management of the War Department. "Go home, my friend," interrupted Mr. Lincoln, "and read attentively the tenth verse of the thirtieth chapter of Proverbs!"

A lieutenant, whom debts compelled to leave his fatherland and service, succeeded in being admitted to President Lincoln, and, by reason of his commendable and winning deportment and intelligent appearance, was promised a lieutenant's commission in a cavalry regiment. He was so enraptured with his success that he deemed it a duty to inform the President that he belonged to one of the oldest noble houses in Germany. "Oh, never mind that," said Mr. Lincoln; "you will not find that to be an obstacle to your advancement."

We think we have quoted enough to show the style of the work. It is a pleasant gossiping work, of no special literary merit, yet it will be read with interest by thousands who look rather to the matter than the style. It is for sale by

A TREATISE ON ASIATIC CHOLERA. By John C. Peters, M. D. D. Van Nostrand. Philadelphia Agent: Lindsay & Blakiston.

Among the series of works on Cholera, the present one of Dr. Peters deserves a high place. It is a carefully prepared digest of facts, and he promulgates a theory which seems to us at least natural. Of its medical value we are scarcely competent to judge.

EPIGRAM.

For the Evening Telegraph.

Respectfully dedicated to the Republican Invincibles, a club eminently *dignus laude*.

BY ALEXANDER P. COLESBERRY.

A thousand lights gleam on the street,
A thousand pair of marching feet,
A thousand hearts are beating high,
A thousand cheers now rend the sky,
As marching on, like Scottish clan,
Each patriot heart *Republican*,
Invincible to guard the ship of state,
To save our country and to make her great.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
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We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 20§

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To Sojourners in our City.
We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,
Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY,
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No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Having increased their facilities for
FINE WATCH REPAIRING,
Invite the attention of the public.
All work warranted for one year. [5 26

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Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc
The public are respectfully invited to call and examin our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 4§

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MUSICAL BOXES.
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Manufactu and Dealer in
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Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
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8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

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DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
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No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
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LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the
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BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
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Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors.
OSGOOD WELSH,
Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants.
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
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JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
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JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
BANKERS
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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
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The entire interest of the late management of this Bank having been purchased with the view of effecting an entirely new organization, shares of stock will be disposed of in limited quantities, to respectable parties in business, who may have an interest in a bank in this location. Applications for the stock will be received for a few days, after which a distribution will be made.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
9 3 tf President.

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A SPECIALTY.
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STOCKS AND GOLD
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BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
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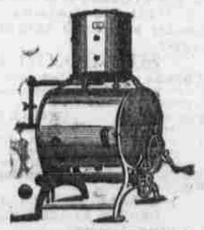

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Furnishing from Ten to Six Hundred Lights, as may be Required.
This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.
The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,
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Where the machines can be seen in operation.
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A CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.
This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots,
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BAUGH'S RAW BONE
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Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
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We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process remove Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original shades, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.
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STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side),
Also known as the
STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions) to
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No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.
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Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
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manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Bilieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

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No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, September 6, 1866.
SALE OF NAVY POWDER.
There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, TUESDAY, the second (2) day of October, 1866, at the office of the officer commanding the Naval Ordnance Depot at JEFFERSON BARRACKS RESERVE, near Saint Louis, Missouri, about five thousand barrels of POWDER, composed of cannon, mortar, and musket Powders.
The Powders will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms cash, in Government funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the Powders must be removed from the grounds, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages, where the Powder is not in barrels.
H. A. WISE,
9 7 fmw11t Chief of Bureau.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
AUGUST 25, 1866.
A Board of Naval Officers, of which Commodore S. P. Lee is President, will meet at Hartford, Connecticut, on the 5th of September next, for the examination of Volunteer Officers who have served not less than two years in the Navy for admission into the Regular Service in accordance with the provisions of the "Act to define and regulate the appointment of Officers in the Navy, and for other purposes," approved July 25, 1866.
All persons who are entitled to examination and who wish to avail themselves of its privileges, will at once notify the President of the Board, by letter addressed to Hartford, Conn., giving their own Post Office address. In due time they will receive from him, in reply, a notification when to present themselves for examination. Those who fail to report at the time specified for them to do so, will forfeit all claim to precedence for examination.
GIDEON WELLES,
9 5 12t Secretary of the Navy.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES,
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
w1m§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON
18w1m§ No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

THE FIRE.

A cry of fire! a noise in the street!
The distant clamor of running men,
And nearer the tread of a hundred feet,
And louder the ring of that cry again,
While I hear of my heart the startled beat.

The awful stroke of the tower bell,
One, two, three, then a tremulous pause—
From the firemen's throats a chorused yell,
As the sound of a swift and savage applause,
And the steamer shrieks by like a fiend from hell.

In its track grows a living length of fire,
The breath from its lungs lifts a light in the air;
Now what may withstand its terrible ire?
There's death for the mortal who so shall dare—
Hear it pant, like a beast, in its fierce desire.

In the southern sky a lurid glow,
And a cloud of smoke, like a demon's wing,
Hangs over the city, long and low;
But the cross of Christ, that blessed thing,
Shows clearer athwart the glare, I know.

Well, let it burn, what loss comes to me?
Some desperate man with trembling hand,
Who from worldly ruin to worse would flee,
It may be has flung the fatal brand—
And he smiles a smile that is sad to see.

As the flames leap up—then wretched and wan,
Hugs his Policy close to his perjured heart,
And "knows not how the fire began;"
Or, some purse-proud saint and his factory part,
And this is the end of one golden plan.

Enough to the rescue already have gone—
Thus said I, and closed mine eyes to dream,
But through my dream that red light shone,
And I woke at last with a sudden scream,
For I heard full well HER dying groan.

O pity me, God, from Thy mercy-seat;
If my sorrow is sin, thy pardon I crave—
They saw her not as she leaped to the street,
And, alas! for the lack of an arm to save,
The one that I loved fell dead at their feet.

A STORY OF WONDERFUL DISCOVERIES.

Three Hundred and Sixty Buried Cities—Gold Coins Four Pounds in Weight—Old Tea-Bricks.

An English civil engineer, named Johnson, lately engaged in the trigonometrical survey of Cashmere, has made a curious report of what he saw and heard in Chinese Turkestan—a part of the world long inaccessible to Europeans. He says that while measuring and triangulating, last year, at a remote station on the borders of Cashmere, he received an invitation to visit the new ruler of Khotan, who had expriled the Chinese from his province, declared his independence, and determined to enter into friendly relations with the nearest British officer within reach. The adventurous Johnson being the handiest, the Khan fortwith requested his presence at the capital, Ilchi. The way thither lay across the Kinn-Lun chain of mountains, by a difficult pass at an elevation of nineteen thousand feet—three miles and a half. It was a hard journey, but the indefatigable Johnson pushed on, saw the Khan, stayed with him for four days, heard some very wonderful stories, and then made his way back by the Himalayan passes—resisting the Khotanese inclination to hold him as a hostage for the opening of commercial relations with England.

It is said that although German travellers have previously crossed the high mountains which hem in Khotan, no European has ever before entered Ilchi, the capital. The Khan is described as the natural king of men of the Carlylese pattern, eighty years old, six feet high, stout, of a fair complexion, and altogether a goodly specimen of the old Turkish gentleman, such as he was in the days before Ottomans were heard of. He rules a province of two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, whereof his capital contains forty thousand; fine strong men, and short but pretty women, fair and cleanly in apparel, and dressing well, all Turks and Mohammedans, great eaters of meat and drinkers of tea, all carrying on a considerable trade in the face of great difficulties, and most anxious to trade with the English in particular. The country, well watered by moderate showers, and irrigated from the rivers which flow northwards from the Kiun-Lun, is fertile and productive enough to stand a favorable comparison with Cashmere itself, but its climate is described as being much superior, both dry and equable.

The reports brought back by Mr. Johnson are somewhat Munchausenish. For instance:—

1. The fertility of the country is increased by a fine impalpable dust or mould which is wafted in from the adjacent deserts, "without wind, in perfect calm, and fills the air so as to darken it." This paenomenon occurred during Mr. Johnson's visit, and he was then unable to read print at noon without a candle. It is not explained how the dust is blown without a wind, but Mr. Johnson says it is "wafted in a calm," and he cannot be contradicted.

2. The storms in the desert raise waves of sand, which settle into hills three hundred to four hundred feet high. Why not one thousand feet?

3. The tradition of the country is that three hundred and sixty cities were overwhelmed in one day by sand-storms. The sites of these cities are partially known; so there is a vast array of Pompeiis and Ninevehs awaiting somebody's pickaxe, shovel, and archæological skill.

4. The people of these buried towns used gold coins weighing four pounds each—but "this is kept a profound secret by those who know the position." There is no relic of the Brobdignagian purses in which this money was carried about for every day use.

5. "The store of tea used for the actual consumption of the people is now dug out of one of these ruined cities," and Mr. Johnson brought a brick of this tea away with him. "The Chinese supply is now cut off," so the Ilchians cut off their supply from these bricks.

We are further informed that the country in which these wonderful things happened is highly auriterous—a remark which is perhaps unnecessary when we remember the four-pound gold coins which seem to have been the circulating medium.

Mr. Johnson's report is about to be published in London. An appropriate vignette would be a drawing of a long bow.

HOW ENGLAND IS FED.

From Whence She Has Her Daily Bread.
From the London Globe, September 1—Evening.

As the harvest is drawing to a close, it is of interest to record the quantities of foreign corn and wheat entered for home consumption in the first seven months of the last three years:

	1864. Cwts.	1865. Cwts.	1866. Cwts.
Russia	1,6 3 580	3,510,454	3,988,969
Prussia	2,746 198	2,729,900	2,450,902
Denmark	469,425	297,112	244,952
Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg	181,896	159,211	117,580
Mecklenburg	358,254	312,433	455 222
Hanse Towns	384,761	267,998	489,720
France	437,894	678,791	3,162,206
Turkey, Wallachia, and Moldavia	273,288	407,469	300,973
Egypt	366,856	....	8,788
United States	5,062,724	402,807	323,160
British North America	405,375	101,594	8 789
Other countries	362,583	670,607	2 233,274
Total	12,552,284	9,540,749	13,784,435

Newspaper Postages.

By a recent order of the Post Office Department all newspapers addressed to the following countries beyond Germany, when forwarded in the closed mail to Prussia, must be fully prepaid to their destination, at the rates named:—

Russia, including Finland and Poland	8 cts. ea.	Turkey, via Trieste	11 cts. ea.
Sweden	10 "	Greece, via Trieste	14 "
Norway	13 "	Egypt, via Trieste	11 "
Denmark	9 "	British East Indies and China, via Trieste	13 "
Schleswig-Holstein	8 "	Farther India, the Dutch and French possessions, via Trieste	15 "
Switzerland	9 "		
Italy, via Switzerland	11 "		
Papal States, via Switzerland	12 "		
Turkey, via Jerusalem	14 "		

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOANE,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

CARPETINGS.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. [9 12 2m

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY,

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such commendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC, Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

M. NATHANS & SONS

IMPORTERS

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 119m

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s COGNAC.

No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 3 3m

CHAMPAGNE.

Just received, in bond and store, a new Champagne, called

EUGENIA,

far superior to most of the Wines now in use in this country. Imported exclusively by the subscriber. Also on hand (and the only place where it can be procured in this city) the very celebrated South American

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

GEORGE M. LAUMAN,
8 30 1m No. 128 S. NINTH Street.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.

"CITY OF MANCHESTER", Wednesday, September 12
"CITY OF BOSTON" .... Saturday, September 15
"CITY OF CORK" .... Wednesday, September 19
"EDINBURGH" .... Saturday, September 22
"CITY OF LIMERICK" ..... Wednesday, September 26

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin, Gold .... $90 Steerage, Currency $35
To London .... 95 To London 40
To Paris .... 105 To Paris 50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels en trusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT, Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1s DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS,
21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED confidentially on all recent, local, chronic, and constitutional diseases, at his old establishment northwest corner of Third and Union streets. 8 14 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11 45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12 30, 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. The 4 30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6 30, 7 15, and 9 30 A. M., 4 and 6 30 P. M. The 7 15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4 30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4 36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7 28, 7·55, 10 14 and 11·40 A. M., 4·49, 5·16, 7·26 and 10 36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·20 A. M. Express, 1 10 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express, 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4 49 and 8 51 A. M., and 3 38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5 23 and 9 33 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre de Grace and intermediate stations at 4 45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4 20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11 30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6 30 P. M.
4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:— FARE

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation 2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class 1 80

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M., and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4 30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3 3·30 4·30, 5, and 6 45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10 15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10 15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M., and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Day Express	at 10·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11·00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express¶	at 12 00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2 30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	at 5·00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail¶	at 9 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10 00 "
Philadelphia Express†	at 11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express†	at 12·40 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·20 "
Columbia Train	at 9·00 "
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·10 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7·20 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·20 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

¶Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M. and 7 00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6 50 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

A TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 631 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent, No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5 45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5 25 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6 05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6 10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.

W. H. McCAFFERTY, General Sup. intendo

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE,
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6 00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8 55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·10 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9 10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11 30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5 00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6 35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11 52 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·50 A. M., and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4 49 and 10 52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2 45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7 15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4 15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7 50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1 50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3 20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5 25 P. M.

TICKETS

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3 15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6¾, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8 05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7 50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼ and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4 and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8 20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 4·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6 40 A. M., 3·15 and 5 30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing TUESDAY, August 18, 1866.

8 A. M. Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations.

3 P. M. Mail for Cape May, stopping at Woodbury and Glassboro, and all stations below Glassboro. Due at Cape May, 7 00 P. M.

3 30 P. M. Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.

6 P. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 9 00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office, No. 5 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

RETURNING TRAINS.

Leave Cape May at 8·00 A. M., Mail, stopping at all Stations on C. M. & M. R. R., and Vineland, Glassboro, and Woodbury. Due 11 37 A. M.

Leave Bridgeton, 7 15 A. M. and 3 50 P. M.
Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3·35 P. M.
Leave Millville 6·55 and 9·44 A. M. and — P. M.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent, West Jersey, Salem, and Cape May, and Millville R. Rs.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4 10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport.

MEDICAL.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE

PROTOXIDE OF IRON

A new discovery in medicine which

STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE,

By supplying the Blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE ELEMENT—IRON.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS AND FEVERS, HUMORS, LOSS OF CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

And all diseases originating in a

BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,

Or accompanied by Debility or a low state of the system. Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.

From the Venerable Archdeacon SCOTT, D. D.

"DUNHAM, Canada East, March 24, 1865.

* * * "I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than years' standing."

* * * "I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup, that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." * * *

A CASE OF 27 YEARS' STANDING CURED.

From INSLEY JEWETT, No. 15 Avon Place, Boston.

"I have suffered, and sometimes severely, for 27 years, from dyspepsia. I commenced taking the Peruvian Syrup, and found immediate benefit from it. In the course of three or four weeks I was entirely relieved from my sufferings, and have enjoyed uninterrupted health ever since."

One of the most distinguished Jurists in New England writes to a friend as follows:—

"I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me; infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

An eminent Divine of Boston says:—

"I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time past; it gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits elasticity of muscle."

Thousands have been changed, by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

A pamphlet of 32 pages containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, PROPRIETOR,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SCROFULA.

All Medical Men agree that IODINE is THE BEST REMEDY for Scrofula and all kindred diseases ever discovered. The difficulty has been to obtain a PURE SOLUTION of it.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER

Is a Pure Solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOLVENT!

Containing A FULL GRAIN to each ounce of water.

A MOST POWERFUL VITALIZING AGENT AND RESTORATIVE.

It HAS cured and WILL cure SCROFULA in all its manifold forms,

ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM,

And it has been used with astonishing success in cases of RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HEART, LIVER, and KIDNEY DISEASES, etc.

Circulars will be sent FREE to any one sending their address.

Price $1·00 a bottle, or 6 for $5·00.

Prepared by Dr. H. ANDERS, Physician and Chemist.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WISTAR'S BALSAM

OF

WILD CHERRY

HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY

HALF A CENTURY,

WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS, IN CURING

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.

CONSUMPTION,

Which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the Physicians to a greater extent than any other malady, often

YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY

When all others prove ineffectual.

AS A MEDICINE,

RAPID IN RELIEF, SOOTHING IN EFFECT, IN ITS OPERATION

IT IS UNSURPASSED!

While as a preparation, free from noxious ingredients, poisons, or minerals; uniting skill, science, and medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom; for this class of disease, it is

INCOMPARABLE!

And is entitled, merits, and receives the general confidence of the public.

SEYMOUR THATCHER, M. D.,
Of Herman, N. Y., writes as follows:—

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a Cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation, THUS REMOVING THE CAUSE, INSTEAD OF DRYING UP THE COUGH AND LEAVING THE CAUSE BEHIND. I consider the Balsam as good as any, if not the best Cough medicine with which I am acquainted."

From Hon. Judge SPRAKER, of Canajoharie, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—This is to certify that myself and family have used Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for several years, and that I take great pleasure in recommending it in preference to anything of the kind for the purposes for which it is intended. In cases of *Asthma, Phthisis*, or Affections of the *Throat*, I have never met with anything equal to it.

Very respectfully, DAVID SPRAKER.

The Rev. JACOB SECHLER, of Hanover, Pa., Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted:—

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.

JACOB SECHLER.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

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J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists. 6 16s13t

GRACE'S
CELEBRATED SALVE

CURES CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS.

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CURES WOUNDS, BRUISES, SPRAINS.
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CURES BOILS, ULCERS, CANCERS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS.
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
CURES CHAPPED HANDS, CHILBLAINS
GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE
HEALS OLD SORES, FLESH WOUNDS, ETC.

It is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and reduces the most angry-looking swellings and inflammations, as if by magic—thus affording relief, and a complete cure

Only 25 cents a box! (Sent by mail for 35 cents.)

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 DEY Street, New York
S. W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists, Grocers, and Country Stores

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE
BY
GRIMAULT & CO.

Chemists to his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon,

47 Rue Richelieu Paris.

NO MORE CONSUMPTION.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHATE of LIME

For all Diseases of the Chest this Medicine is invaluable, it is largely used at the "BROMPTON" HOSPITAL in London, for Consumption, and generally approved by the Leading Medical Men in England and in France.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH

This Syrup is employed, with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humors or obstruction of the glands.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.

DR. LERAS PHOSPHATE OF IRON

This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones and IRON in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures CHLOROSIS,

PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIFFICULT DIGESTION, DYSMENORRHŒA, ANÆMIA.

The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the Phosphate of Iron to Ladies of delicate constitution, suffering from Anemia and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork, general debility and poorness of blood.

It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

NERVOUS HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, INSTANTANEOUSLY CURED BY GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.

A vegetable Brazilian substance, entirely innocuous.

INTERNAL OR LOCAL NEW CURATIVE AGENT. MATICO. GRIMAULT & CO., PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub called MATICO, and cures promptly and infallibly, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany, and New York now use no other remedy.

GENERAL DEPOSITORIES:

In Paris, at GRIMAULT & CO.'s, Chemists, No. 47 RUE RICHELIEU

In New York, at M. M. FOUGERA & VANDERKIEFT'S, WILLIAM Street

In Philadelphia, at FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., and at every good chemists 8 2 thtf

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
B. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1038 Walter street.
R. G. Marce, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street
H. C. Hartett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 665 Arch street
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. McCarthy, No. 19 Farreta's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry street
F. F. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists, N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S, DYOTT & CO'S, And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package, Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills, will effect a complete Restoration.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York,

And you will receive them by return of mail, post-paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street 6 11 5

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, add testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
8 11 smw29t Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents. 3 10

THE CASE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

If Not Tried in October the President will Unbar His Prison Doors—His Immediate Liberty Secured if He will Leave the Country—The Arch Traitor Refuses Such Conditions.

WASHINGTON, September 13.—In a previous despatch I stated there was good reason to believe that in a few days Jeff. Davis would be released on parole or bail. I received my information from a high official, who possesses excellent facilities for learning the President's views and intentions on such subjects. The announcement created quite a flutter among the politicians, and several very influential ones, favorable to the President's restoration policy, ventured to call on him to ascertain if the announcement were well founded. They urged the President to defer any action in the matter until after the fall elections, reminding him that he was already accused of sympathizing with Rebels and abusing the pardoning power, and assuring him that the release of the head Rebel at this time would be handled by the radicals in the present campaign with powerful effect, and greatly impair the chances of the party now laboring to elect to office men who would support his (the President's) policy.

This I have on undoubted authority. The President replied, that many distinguished and loyal gentlemen, from both the North and South had appealed to him for the release of Davis, and presented several considerations, which made a favorable impression on his mind, why Davis should not be held longer in confinement; and that he had said to them that if, from any fault of the court or the proper officers of the Government, Davis should not be brought to trial in October, he should not, from any reasons then known to him, deem it his duty to hold the prisoner for another term; but that in giving the friends of Davis this assurance he had not anticipated the action of the court, and had not appointed any time for Davis' release in the event of his not being tried.

He declared that he had from the first desired to have Davis tried for treason, and had used such influence and authority as he possessed to have the trial take place at an early day; but that if there should be further delay in bringing on the trial, be believed that neither the interests of the country nor his duty demanded that he keep the prisoner longer in custody. He also stated that he was unable to perceive that the release of Davis on parole or bail would furnish the radicals with a valuable weapon, but that he believed the masses, if there should be further unnecessary delay in bringing him to trial, would approve of his being conditionally released.

It is well understood in the best informed official circles that Davis will not be tried at the October term, so that his release may be looked for soon after, but not till after that time.

On dit that Mr. Reed, one of Davis' counsel, had been authorized by the Attorney-General to say to his client that the Government would direct his immediate release on condition of his leaving the country never to return, and that Davis indignantly rejected the offer.—*New York Herald.*

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT NEAR BROOKLYN.

Ex-Mayor Wood and Wife, and Henry Hagner and Wife, Seriously Injured.

A terrible carriage accident occurred yesterday afternoon, near the residence of ex-Mayor Wood, at Jamaica, by which Mr. Wood and his wife, and Mr. Hagner and his wife, were very seriously injured. Mr. Hagner's injuries are of a fatal character. It appears that the ex-Mayor purchased a new team, and the party started out for a drive. On reaching a place known as Success Hill—three or four miles east of Jamaica—the horses took fright and became unmanageable. Mr. Wood, who had the reins, found himself quite powerless to restrain the horses, and they dashed down the hill at a frightful speed.

The carriage finally struck an embankment, by which it was literally dashed to pieces and the occupants thrown to the ground. Mr. Hagner was thrown violently against a tree in the road, and was picked up quite insensible. A medical examination has disclosed the fact that his skull is fractured, and that there is no hope of his recovery. Mr. Hagner is a well-known lawyer, and a resident of Brooklyn. He went with his wife to visit Mr. Wood's place a few days since. The ladies were cut and bruised in a terrible manner, and Colonel Wood was also seriously injured, his face being cut so badly that he may be disfigured for life. The injured persons were picked up and taken to the "Success Hill Hotel," where they still remain, attended by several eminent physicians.—*N. Y. Express.*

ANOTHER ROYAL MARRIAGE.

A London correspondent writes:—"We have the promise of another royal marriage. King George I, the last of the 'shining blades' Western Europe has given to Greece, has sent to claim the hand of the English Princess Louise. The match does not seem a very brilliant one, but Mr. Gladstone, relieved from the toils of state, and a philhellenist of the first water, has gone to inquire into the young sovereign's prospects, and see if the match will answer. Prince Christian and his bride, the Princess Helena, now called the Princess Christian, have returned from their wedding tour, and the scandal of the match has subsided. If the bald-headed and certainly good-looking Prince has a wife and family in Germany, there are surely precedents enough in the Royal family of England for such irregularities. George III, George IV, and William IV, the three last sovereigns, to go no further, were bigamists, and the Queen naturally could not see that the other wife was any objection. Luther, Beza, and the mild Melancthon held that a royal Prince might have two wives. The Mormon reformers, I believe, go a little further. I do not see that Queen Victoria, as the head of the Anglican Church, need fly in the face of the highest authorities; but I do not wish to commit myself to a decided opinion until Mr. Hepworth Dixon publishes his travels in Utah. If he agrees generally with Captain Burton I shall abide by my decision."

The Union Pacific Railroad.—The Secretary of the Interior has received from commissioners appointed to examine and report upon the Union Pacific Railroad, a report of an inspection of the sixth section of forty-five miles of that road, commencing at the one hundred and sixtieth and terminating at the two hundred and fifth mile post. In this section there have been constructed nineteen bridges, and at Kearney Station a freight house. The rolling stock of the road at present comprises 15 engines, 127 flat cars, 46 box cars, 5 passenger cars, 2 baggage cars, and 30 hand cars. A telegraph line has been constructed along the entire length of the road connecting with the lines east of the Missouri river. The Commissioner reports the road to be in good order, enabling trains to run at a speed of thirty-eight miles an hour, with ease and safety. At the date of the report (September 1st), 205 miles of the whole road had been constructed, but as the rate of laying averages about one and a half miles per day, the railroad is probably now completed to a distance of about 225 miles west of Omaha, the eastern terminus of the road.

The General Land Office.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received from the Register at Greenleaf, Minn., a report showing the natural resources of the region within his jurisdiction, which is near the geographical centre of the State. It is appears that there is less valueless or waste land in that district than perhaps in any other portion of the State. Even lands approved as "swamp" are useful for grazing and meadow. The prairies are well supplied with timber, and the country is well watered. The soil is variable—from light sandy to deep rich timber or prairie soil of great productiveness. Considerable drift coal and strong indications of coal oil have been discovered. The timber is of the best quality. From returns received it appears that entries are rapidly being perfected for actual settlement. There has just been transmitted from the General Land Office to the land office at Oregon City, for delivery to the parties entitled thereto, 9600 patents, embracing over 26,300 acres, covered by donation settlements under the donation law of September 27, 1850.

THE KILPATRICK SCANDAL.

From the Panama Star and Herald, August 31.

What we know personally regarding the conduct of General Kilpatrick, on the voyage from New York and during his stay on this Isthmus, considerations for the position he holds, and the hope that a little experience might lead him to resume more dignity after entering on his duties in Chili, prevented us from giving publicity to at the time, although we believe it was our duty to have exposed him.

Still, we should not now allude to it were it not that he has dragged us into the discussion, and attempted to prove us guilty of misrepresentation. On the steamer on which he came to Aspinwall, the *Henry Chauncey*, there was a young woman, looked upon by every decent person on board as a most notorious strumpet, which her disreputable conduct during the passage, and afterwards in Panama, fully confirmed. General Kilpatrick made an associate of this woman to the disgust of the passengers, and eventually brought her to the captain's table, from which she was turned away after her second meal. His peculiar intimacy with her on board attracted universal attention.

On her arrival at Aspinwall he introduced her to the superintendent of the railroad and his family as a lady, and allowed her to be entertained by them during her stay there. This led to remarks afterwards and then, we understand. The General, fearing the result, wrote a letter excusing his conduct on the ground that he was not aware of the woman's character. Every one in Panama is aware of his connection with this woman during their stay at the hotel, and he even went so far as to promise to take her to Chili, but was prevented by a certain influence and protest of a third party, whose name it is not necessary to mention here.

Previous to leaving Panama he endeavored to foist this strumpet on to some respectable foreign family here, for fear her reputation might suffer by remaining alone at the hotel after he left, before he could send for her from Chili; and he even induced one of our leading foreigners here, innocent of her character, to use his influence to this end. The reply the latter got, however, to his first application, opened his eyes and satisfied him of the imposition attempted to be practised on him by Kilpatrick. After leaving Panama the General wrote back to the same gentleman, urging him to get the woman off to California or New York, but by no means to allow her to follow him to Chili. [illegible]

After General Kilpatrick left Panama this woman turned out a most abandoned and profligate wretch, and was compelled, on account of her bad conduct, to leave the city and return to New York. We can vouch for all these facts, and prove them by as many certificates of the General's bad behavior as he or his friends can desire. We regret to give space in our columns to this *expose*, as we always try to avoid personalities, but General Kilpatrick is a public man, and, as we said before, he has dragged us unwillingly into the discussion of his conduct whilst travelling in the capacity of United States Minister.

THE CIRCASSIAN SLAVE TRADE.

A Frightful Massacre—Four Hundred Persons Killed.

A correspondent of the *Levant Herald*, of Constantinople, writes:—

"Letters from the Circassian coast report popular outbreaks against the Russian authorities at Souanettri, in the mountain range to the north of Imeritia and in the Southern Abasian slopes of the Caucasus, and the Russian Consul at Trebizond has, it is said, received reports from Soukoum-kale more or less confirmatory of these statements. The direct news from Soukoum-kale, if corroborated, is very serious indeed. It would seem that four slave merchants arrived a short time since in Abasia from Trebizond, and shortly after their arrival serious complaints were made to the Russian authorities of the abduction of a number of young girls, some of them Christians. The Russians, to their credit be it said, have organized a regular police system for the prevention of this infamous traffic, and measures were immediately taken to arrest the four *yessirdjis* and liberate the girls whom they had entrapped.

"There are, however, a class of influential Circassians who connive at this trade, from which they derive direct pecuniary advantage—a set of crafty and turbulent intriguers, who profess Christianity to Christians, and Islamism to Mussulmans—to whom the proceedings directed against the slave-dealers by the Russian commander at Soukoum-kale were not at all palatable. The leaders of this clique are understood to be Mans Bey, and the immediate relations of Hamid Bey, and of the late Abasian chief Michael. A plot was set on foot to surprise and massacre the garrison and the Christian population of Soukoum-kale, to plunder the place, and then embark with a number of slave girls in coasting vessels for Turkey, where the whole band would present themselves in the guise of ordinary emigrants, and subsequently dispose of their human freight at the best available profit.

"This atrocious plot was, it appears, to some extent—and, unfortunately, to a fatal extent—carried out. Under the cover of night a party of armed Abasians repaired to the country house of the military commandant, and murdered that officer and all his family, massacring even the little children. Almost simultaneously a regular rising was made throughout Soukoum-kale and its vicinity; the houses of the Russian officers of all ranks, and of private individuals also, were attacked; with torch and poniard the Abasians carried devastation in every direction, sparing neither women nor children, until the garrison of the fort came to the rescue, and, after an obstinate struggle, got the better of the assassins, and saved the town from further pillage. Between two hundred and three hundred Abasians are said to have been killed, and about one hundred Russians, including women and children, most of the latter having been massacred before the soldiers could save them. The result of this deplorable affair is, that martial law has been declared throughout Abasia; and several detachments of Russian troops have been despatched as fast as steam can carry them to Soukoum-kale, by way of Poti."

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOHN and ANN BENINGHOVE *et al.*
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM NASSAU, Trustee of JOHN and ANN BENINGHOVE and others, as filed by CHARLES W. NASSAU, the Executor of his last will and testament, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, September 25, A. D. 1866 at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
9 14 mw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of PATRICK MEEHAN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of JOHN CRAY, executor of the last will and testament of PATRICK MEEHAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, September 25, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
9 14mw5t* W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOSEPH M. THOMAS deceased
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES J. THOMAS and ALLEN CUTHBERT, who survived ALGERNON S. ROBERTS, Executors of JOSEPH M. THOMAS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY September 26, A. D. 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 9 14mwst*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
SARAH L. SUMNER vs. FREDERICK A. SUMNER.
March Term, 1866 No. 37 In Divorce.
SIR:—You will please take notice that the Court has granted a rule to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed in this case, returnable on SATURDAY, September 22, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Yours, etc., WILLIAM L. MARSHALL,
9 14 10tuw 4t* Attorney for Libellant.
To FREDERICK A. SUMNER, Respondent.

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS RAILWAY.
TRUNK LINE.

This Road now, in addition to its main line on Spruce and Pine streets, passes through the entire western portion of the city. Passengers from the extreme northwest at Fairmount Park and along the entire route to the extreme southwest at Gray's Ferry, can take the cars on Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets and the Gray's Ferry Road, and be carried through, via Spruce street, to the Exchange for a SINGLE FARE.

In addition to the several Parks and the beautiful scenery along the Schuylkill front there are many objects of interest along this route to make it attractive. The road is splendidly equipped, the cars being nearly all entirely new, and always kept clean and comfortable.

Cars leave the Exchange every few minutes during the day, and every hour after midnight. 9 10 1m

PERSONAL.

NEW BOUNTY BILL—ALL SOLDIERS who enlisted for three years since April 18, 1861, and served their full term of service, or were discharged before said term of service on account of wounds, and received one hundred dollars bounty and no more, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Widows, minor children, or parents of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years and died in the service, or from diseases or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Call or address
GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street,
8 17 1m] One door below Third,
who has all the necessary forms to collect these claims.

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,
THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES
CATARRH AND ASTHMA,
Disordered Functions of
THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS
MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,
WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,
Treated with unprecedented success by
DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—
T. B. McCREARY, Esq., No. 209 Walnut street.
—— SHOEMAKER, Esq., No. 205½ Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street.
C. B. GRIFFIN, Esq., No. 25 North seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq., No. 605 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No. 2 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets.
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
T. HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.
Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be carefully conscientious to whom they would permit the indorsement of their names can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

THE ATOMIZER.

Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No. 1031 WALNUT Street in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.

The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which, by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.
ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skillfully performed. 7 25rp

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AGENT FOR
STRATTON'S FAMOUS YEAST.
S. E. Cor. CHESNUT and FRONT Sts.
9 7 mw 1mrp

THE BEST FIVE CENT CIGAR IN THE CITY.
D. P. McDOWELL'S
"RECONSTRUCTION BRAND."
Call and try them, at
Nos. 256 and 258 South SECOND Street.
The Reconstruction Cigar, both in quality and quantity, is unsurpassed by any ten cent Cigar now sold in this city. 8 13 mwf 1m

GREAT SAVING OF TIME, LABOR, AND MONEY.
FLANDERS' PATENT
PORTABLE CYLINDER BORING MACHINE

Marine and Stationary Engines, Blast Cylinders, Pumps and Corliss Valves bored out without removing them from their present positions.

Engines bored of every size and build, either when vertical, horizontal or inclined, from 10 to 300 horse-power, by removing only one or both heads and piston. This is the only true way to bore a cylinder as no part of the machinery is moved from its present place, except what is mentioned above. A great amount of time is saved, as the work is completed in less than one fourth the time otherwise required.

All orders promptly attended to.
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No. 1625 POPLAR Street, Philadelphia.
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We refer to:—I. P. Morris, Towne & Co.; M. W. Baldwin & Co.; N. Rowland & Co.; William B. Thomas & Co.; J. B. Bruner & Sons; A. Jenks & Sons, of Philadelphia; Lehigh Zinc Works, Bethlehem, Penney vania; Trenton Iron Co., Trenton, N. J.; Seyfert, McManus & Co., Reading, Pa.; McCormick & Co., Harrisburg, Pa.; Hewes & Phillips, Newark, N. J.; and the Corliss Engine Co., Providence, R. I. [8 14 1m

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WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.
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INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.
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FINE STATIONERY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
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PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
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M. WALKER & SONS,
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PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—
ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.
There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; or MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.
For Circulars apply to President CAMPBELL, or to Prof. S. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 3 10

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
PHILIP A. CODAIR,
Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,
WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
AT
No. 3810 CHESNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.
This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.
CIRCULARS
Containing particulars and other information in relation to this Institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at
No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI'S
CLASSES FOR PIANO AND SINGING,
By his entirely new simplified system, are now open.
Those wishing to read music at sight, keep time perfectly by a newly invented manner, accompany any song or piece by a new march or harmony, sing or perform in concerts, choir, or private, can call at
No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.
Children admitted.
Ladies' Seminaries attended to. 8 24 2mrp

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH.
Boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
Primary Department $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.
6 22 fmw4m MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal session will open on MONDAY, September 3. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.
8 13 mwf3t Head Master.

DELAWARE LAWN ACADEMY.—ENGLISH Classical Mathematical Boarding School for Boys Delanco, N. J., twelve miles above city—hourly accessible. Circulars obtained at No. 21 South SEVENTH Street, No. 1334 CHESNUT Street, or of
9 8 6t* Rev. JOHN McELWAY, A. M., Principal

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE, 1866-67.—The SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the general student of Mathematics, Experimental Science and Natural History, will begin September 17. Catalogues at College Building, WEST PENN SQUARE.
TECHNICAL SCHOOLS begin September 18. 9 8 6t*

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL
OF
H. D. GREGORY, A. M.,
No. 1108 MARKET Street,
WILL REOPEN
ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3. [8 27 1mrp

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, IN THE PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE, N. E. corner of CHESNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, re-opens MONDAY, September 10. Entrance on EIGHTEENTH Street. [8 22 1m] L. BARROWS, Principal.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY Nos. 1109 and 1111 CHESNUT Street will reopen MONDAY, September 10. I. B. LANG ON and O. SEIDENSTICKER Principals. 8 25 1m

MR. JAMES PEARCE, MUS. BAC. OXON, Organist at St. Mark's Church, will be in Philadelphia about the 20th instant. Address—La Pierre House. 9 12 6t*

MISS ANNIE E. LANGTON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 142 North TENTH Street, will reopen on MONDAY, September 10. 8 25 1m

FURNITURE, BEDDING ETC.

BLANKETS. BEDDING AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE, TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH. BLANKETS.
Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows; Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, Spring Beds, Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads, Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.
AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 N. TENTH Street,
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ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
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FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles
On hand, and will be sold this coming season at very moderate prices, at
L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,
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FURNITURE REDUCED
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT
During the Summer Season, we will sell from our immense Stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
AT A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OFF REGULAR PRICES.
GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets,
And also at the New Establishment,
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TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.
P. P. GUSTINE
8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street below Fourth 6 6p

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FALL OPENING,
1866.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
Having completed the extensive alterations in His STORES,
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10,
A FULL AND HANDSOME STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,
Embracing all the Newest Goods of the Season. 9 8 6rp

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
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Invite the attention of Cash buyers
AT WHOLESALE,
To their Stock of
FRENCH, BRITISH, AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,
Which for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of the Trade, is unrivalled.
Package buyers supplied with scarce and desirable Goods at and under market rates. [8 17 1m
Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
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WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10,
A FULL LINE OF
PIM BROS.' PLAIN AND PLAID
IRISH POPLINS,
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OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

SIX CASES OF FINE BLANKETS
Slightly imperfect, will be sold at a large reduction.

THREE HUNDRED PAIRS LARGE BLANKETS,
Slightly damaged, suitable for Hotel or Family use, will be sold low.
HURON BLANKETS,
Heaviest and Best Blankets Made.
Manufactured for, and sold only by
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
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WE HAVE THE LARGEST
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BLANKETS
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MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES,
All Sizes and Qualities, and Lowest Prices.
Crib and Cradle Quilts,
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Strangers and others will find at
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In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.
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Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.
Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.
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Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.
Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.
A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
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SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON
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Whose Establishment for the sale of
House-Furnishing Dry Goods
Is unequalled in the extent and variety of its assortment, beg to announce to Housekeepers renewing their supply, or persons about to furnish, that they are now receiving their
FALL ASSORTMENT
OF
Fresh Linen, Cotton, and Woollen Goods for Household Use,
SUCH AS
Linen Sheetings, Cotton Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Pillow Muslins, Damask Table Cloths, Table Linens, Damask Napkins, Bordered Towels, Towellings, Quilts, Blankets, Table and Piano Covers,
And every other article suitable for a well ordered household. 9 14 6m

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N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT
HAVE JUST OPENED:
5000 yards American Prints, fast colors, 18¾ cents a yard.
1 case fine quality French Merinos, $1 25 a yar
Fine quality Black Alpacas, 50, 56, 60, cents, $1, $1 12½, and $1 25 a yard.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
All-wool Flannels, 25, 37½, 40, 45, 50 cents, up $1 25 a yard.
Domet Flannels, 31¼ up to 90 cents.
All-wool Shaker Flannels, 50 cents up to $1 a ya
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels,
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, the very lowest market prices.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslins, 25, 28, 31½, 37½ cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 20 23, 25 cents.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins, etc
JUST OPENED:
One case Bridal Quilts, very cheap.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
White Goods, very cheap.
A large assortment of Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, very cheap.
A large assortment of Edgings, Flouncings, an Insertings, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.
Just opened, from auction, a cheap lot of Portemonnaies, Tooth and Hair Brushes.
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ATLANTIC CITY,
AND LONG BRANCH.
DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST
A new and desirable lot of
ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS
Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of
WHITE GOODS.
PUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
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PLAID NAINSOOK,
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PERFECTION
IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET
A. B. W. BULLARD'S
IMPROVED OIL SOAP,
FOR REMOVING
Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,
From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.
It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.
It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.
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Of this preparation are extant; therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label.
Manufactured by the Proprietors,
A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,
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General Agents for Pennsylvania,
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BEST BREAD EVER MADE!
AERATED BREAD,
MADE WITHOUT YEAST, HANDS, OR FERMENTATION.
Never SOUR—a perfect protection against CHOLERA. It is raised by Carbonic Acid Gas, which is the best known DISINFECTANT.
FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD if it can be proved by competent witnesses that it is unhealthy.
MADE WHOLLY BY MACHINERY.
CURES DYSPEPSIA SURE!
Call for it at your Grocery.
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MARBLED SLATE MANTLES.
SLATE WORK of every description on hand, or done to order.
PLAIN SLATE AND TILES always on hand.
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